

Lisbon reneges on legation

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies
BON. — Portugal is not considering opening a consular mission in Israel, a Portuguese ministry spokesman said yesterday.
The announcement followed a report in the Egyptian "Al-Ahram" that Saudi Arabia had decided to use its political and diplomatic relations with Portugal as a lever to push its plans to exchange ambassadors with Israel.
The Israel consulate in Lisbon was raised to embassy status in May, when Portugal announced that the two countries were establishing full diplomatic relations. At the time, Portuguese foreign office officials said they would open an embassy in Israel "at an opportune moment," probably this year.
An Israeli embassy spokesman here said yesterday that the delay would be "a great surprise in Israel."
"When we established diplomatic relations with Portugal, an exchange of ambassadors was planned for this year," the spokesman said.
No reason was given for the delay, but observers link it to the wave of Arab protests against Portugal's position.
North Yemen withdrew its ambassador and Libya threatened to freeze business contracts. But foreign

ministry spokesmen had said that Arab pressures to delay the opening of an embassy would not succeed, since Portugal would not go back on its agreement with Israel.
The ministry spokesman claimed yesterday that the apparent reversal of policy was not a contradiction. "There are many countries that have diplomatic missions here, where we ourselves are not represented," he said.
He added that Portugal was seeking full diplomatic relations with the Arab countries in line with its policy of establishing friendship ties with all countries.
In Jerusalem, foreign ministry officials said they would not react until they had seen the full text of the Portuguese spokesman's statement.
Observers pointed out that Israel was well aware of the Arab pressure being applied on Portugal, and had known that this was the reason Lisbon had delayed establishing an embassy here until now. But they maintained there was still cause to hope that an embassy would eventually be set up.
They added that relations were in the meantime developing satisfactorily — especially technical and agricultural exchanges.

Ze'ev accuses Rubinstein, Amit of sabotaging coalition talks

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
LAVIV. — Knesset Member Meir Ze'ev yesterday accused his Democratic Movement for Change comrades — MKs Meir Amit and Yehonatan Rubinstein — of impudence, hypocrisy, partial responsibility for a failure of the coalition negotiations, and of ripping the movement apart.
Amit and Rubinstein responded by greeting that Ze'ev is disturbed.
Arguing that Amit and Rubinstein had better leave the DMC, Ze'ev said: "You can't preserve party unity by sticking a plaster on a boil. I've got out of adhesive bandages and I'll cover the entire body. If Ze'ev (Yadin) doesn't cleanse the body of the boils, he won't have a Yadin."
Ze'ev strongly rejected the "accusation," adding that Ze'ev may be "drawing conclusions."
Ze'ev launched his attack at a press conference the DMC called to explain its Wednesday night decision to join the government. Yadin, Amit and Rubinstein were also at the press conference.
The DMC secretariat is expected to discuss Ze'ev's attack on Sunday.
Ze'ev said he will fight his case in party institutions, and if he fails, he may resign from his Knesset seat.
It is not clear how much support he will find in the movement and whether his attack will split it. Yadin and Rubinstein denied there was possibility of a rift, but other party sources told The Jerusalem Post there was some truth in Ze'ev's criticism.
"I prepared a long speech. I think it is time to deliver it," Ze'ev said.

during the press conference's question-and-answer period.
He continued: "I was shocked by the last two council meetings, in which a considerable amount of impudence and hypocrisy was expressed. I'm fully aware of the seriousness of the things I will say if Yigael (Yadin) lets me finish."
The surprised Yadin replied that Ze'ev had not asked for permission to begin, adding: "I'm not sure this is the appropriate forum — but there is freedom of expression."
Ze'ev, who had generally favoured joining the coalition (though on Wednesday he voted with the majority against doing so), accused "at least two members" of joining the negotiating team "with a clear aim of not reaching an agreement." Later he said these were Amit and Rubinstein.
"That's your opinion," Amit said.
"Of course," Ze'ev replied. He accused Amit of trying to disrupt the negotiations and later coming out in favour of joining the coalition.
Ze'ev then said that Rubinstein ought to learn his place. Rubinstein, he said, had preached for years about the need for social and political renovation. But "political talk is not yet leadership, Mr. Amnon Rubinstein, professor."
Furthermore, "at the previous council meeting (two weeks ago) there was an attempt to subvert Yadin's leadership, and I think you were one of the initiators," Ze'ev told Rubinstein.
Yadin, addressing Ze'ev by his

nickname, said: "Your statement, Ze'ev, is a very serious blow to party unity. We'll have to draw the conclusions somewhere else."
Ze'ev rejoined: "I've already drawn the conclusions. I don't think you know who is destroying your movement. The moment of truth has arrived."
Yadin told Ze'ev he should have called his own press conference to make these charges rather than crash in on one called to explain the DMC council decision.
Yadin asked Amit and Rubinstein not to react. In reply to a reporter's question, however, he said that "in view of Ze'ev's statement, someone may have to decide whether he can remain in the movement."
Amit added that among those who supported joining the coalition and those who opposed it "there are individual cases that border on morbidity. This is an unnatural phenomenon."
Yadin put in: "There are extremists, and that's natural and understandable."
Ze'ev came back: "If you're discussing this, let me finish my statement."
But Yadin would not let him do so. Yadin went on to recall that for a long time he and Ze'ev had not been able to make up their minds on whether to join the coalition. Once Ze'ev confided in him that he had not been able to sleep the previous night because he was debating with himself.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Carter creates new energy department

WASHINGTON. — U.S. President Jimmy Carter signed legislation yesterday creating a Department of Energy. He said the department will help him cushion "the impending crisis of energy shortages."
It is the first new agency in 11 years for the cabinet, the body of advisers and administrators that helps carry out executive policy.
As expected, Carter nominated James Schlesinger, his top energy adviser, to be America's first Secretary of Energy. In anticipation of the nomination, the Senate Energy Committee has already begun confirmation hearings on Schlesinger, and his nomination seems assured of Senate approval.
The department, which is to absorb nearly all of the U.S. government's 60 energy

programmes, will have 20,000 employees and a budget of \$10.6 billion.
Carter predicted at the signing ceremony that by the time Congress adjourns in October, it will enact "an energy policy to make our nation proud."
He said the new department would "in the future at least seek to alleviate the consequences of inevitable shortages in oil and gas and other energy supplies."
As for Schlesinger, Carter said he is "the natural leader for this undertaking... because of his pre-eminent knowledge, stature, sound judgment and political awareness of the cost (of energy) to the American people."
The new department incorporates three agencies: the Federal Power Commission, the Energy Research and Development Administration, and the Federal Energy Administration. It also takes most energy matters from the Interior Department.
The department will have jurisdiction over energy conservation, research, transportation, pricing, development, delivery, rationing and, for nuclear fuels, safety and waste disposal.
Carter's energy programme, including quietly in Congress since April, seemed to be emerging much as he conceived it. He won a victory on natural gas pricing when the House of Representatives voted on Wednesday to maintain price controls on the fuel.
Carter had argued that price deregulation would lead to windfall profits for the oil industry. Supporters of deregulation argued unsuccessfully that higher profits were needed to spur the industry to greater exploration for new supplies.
But Carter suffered a setback yesterday when the House rejected a proposed five-cent a gallon increase in gasoline taxes. The 399-to-82 vote marked the first setback for any major portion of Carter's comprehensive energy plan.
A second proposal for a four-cent increase also was defeated.

(AP, UPI)



MK Ehud Olmert describes how far the underworld has spread in Israel society at a press conference yesterday. (Elizhu Harari)

MK probing underworld tells of threat by general

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The underworld of Israel is so specialized and expert that its leaders have succeeded in weaving a web of social contacts which can result in a Knesset Member investigating organized crime being threatened by an army general.
This was reported yesterday by Likud MK Ehud Olmert, who told a news conference in Jerusalem of his attempts to investigate the underworld in the past two years. His investigation, and his reports to the Knesset, he said, had resulted in Aluf (re.) Rehavam Ze'evi telling Olmert that he would "get the boys to go to work (against Olmert)."
The meeting with Ze'evi, Olmert said, took place in January, 1976, after the MK announced that a high figure in the army was involved in the underworld. The former O.C. Central Command demanded an apology and public retraction because, according to Olmert, Ze'evi told him that "everyone" assumed that he (Ze'evi) was the person involved.
Olmert said he met with Ze'evi, together with hotelier and contractor Bezalel Mizrahi of Tel Aviv and Mimmo Levy, son of Ovadia Levy, a building contractor and owner of the Shalom Hotel in Jerusalem.
The meeting took place in the hotel, Olmert said, because Ze'evi did not want to be seen talking to him in the Knesset. Olmert said he has a transcription of this meeting which Ze'evi recorded.
"If you don't do what we say," (Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Ze'evi rebuts Olmert's charge

Ehud Olmert repeated on Israel Television's Mahat programme last night that Aluf Ze'evi had threatened to ruin his political career. He also repeated his charge that the building contractor Bezalel Mizrahi was involved with criminal characters. Both Ze'evi and Mizrahi rejected the charges on the same programme, and said that they will take Olmert to court if he does not waive his posthumous immunity.
Olmert told how he had once called Mizrahi on the telephone and Ze'evi had come on the line, threatening that if in the past he had prevented "what we intended doing to you," he would now act as a "catalyst."
"We've collected a mass of information on you, and we'll ruin your political career. The time has now come — either meet and deal with us, or I'll tell the boys to start playing," Olmert said Ze'evi had told him.
Ze'evi admitted that he had met Olmert once, and had had one or two telephone conversations with him. But when asked if he had actually threatened to ruin his political career, Ze'evi replied:
"I would advise everyone not to listen to a word here and a word there, but to the entire conversation, and not to take things out of their context. There was only legitimate pressure. We said to him (Olmert) to repair the wrong he had done us, and he replied that he had been referring to others, and not to us."
Asked if he planned to take legal steps to have Olmert's immunity lifted, Mizrahi replied that if Olmert waived his immunity, he would face him in any court of law. He said Olmert was hiding behind a "thick wall of immunity," secure in the knowledge that he remained immune as long as he remained a Knesset Member.
Olmert said that he was prepared to help in any way possible to have his immunity removed — in so far as the matter depended on him. He suggested that Ze'evi and Mizrahi file a complaint with the Attorney General.
"I shall be happy to stand exposed to any claim made by Bezalel and Gandhi (Ze'evi) — then we shall see who is telling the truth and who is throwing out accusations," he said.

Assad rejects plan for U.S. mini-summit Insists on Geneva conference

By ANAN SAFADI
Post-Mideast Affairs Editor
The current Middle East mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last night ran into a snag as Syrian President Hafez Assad insisted on advance formulation of substantive issues for discussion at a reconvened Geneva conference. Assad rejected a joint U.S.-Egyptian proposal to set up a "working group" of foreign ministers to conduct preliminary negotiations in September in either New York or Washington.
These negotiations should be held in Geneva, so why the substitute? Assad asked at a press conference, which he convened shortly after winding up marathon talks with Vance.
Syria was the third stop in Vance's 12-day Middle East mission, designed to bring the Arab and Israeli positions closer together before the Geneva conference. Vance, who has already been to Egypt and Lebanon, is due to fly this morning to Jordan, and then to Saudi Arabia and Israel.
Jordan's King Hussein was expected to adopt Assad's stance.
Both Syria and Jordan also insist on a "Palestinian presence" at the Geneva conference — a thorny issue

which threatens to delay the resumption of the Geneva talks, co-chaired jointly by the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
Vance is scheduled to give a press conference in Damascus this morning before leaving for Amman. It now seems likely that the Americans will return to the original plan to push for the reconvening of the Geneva conference before the end of this year.
Assad assured Vance that he would continue to cooperate with Washington for the advancement of peace negotiations.
Vance yesterday conceded that he and Assad had differences over several aspects of the approach to a Middle East settlement, but noted that both sides remained engaged in a "process of developing ideas." He said: "They put forward ideas. I put forward ideas. They responded."
In Washington, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that Vance's meeting with Assad was "a very useful exercise." He said the talks were "very warm, wide-ranging and constructive."
Vance described his talks with Assad as "very good" — he referred to Assad as "President Sadat" in a slip of the tongue.
The Syrians reportedly demanded that parties involved in the Middle

East conflict go to Geneva to discuss defined substantive issues, including Israel's withdrawal to the pre-1967 armistice lines and the recognition of a Palestinian homeland. Like Egypt, Syria made it clear that it will go no further than signing an end to the state of belligerency pact, rather than a full-fledged peace treaty with Israel.
Egypt last night indicated that it was backing down on its original proposal to have the Israeli and Arab foreign ministers meet face-to-face for preliminary peace negotiations. Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said the proposed "working group" would not involve direct meetings between the Arabs and Israelis. He implied that the idea was to have a sort of proximity talk, under which Israelis and Arabs would negotiate through intermediaries.
Both Fahmy and President Sadat last night conferred with the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, with whom Arab leaders are currently discussing the question of Palestinian representation at Geneva.

Syrians again say taking PLO arms

BEIRUT (AP). — The Arab League's (mainly Syrian) peacekeeping force in Lebanon announced Wednesday that it will remove unspecified "offensive weapons" from Palestinian Arab refugee camps in the country within two weeks.
"All weapons in excess of what has been agreed upon in the pacification accord two weeks ago will be removed to centres controlled by the peacekeeping army," the announcement said.
Several similar announcements have been made in the past but not implemented. The weapons in question, controlled by the terrorist PLO, are believed to include heavy mortars, artillery, rockets and anti-aircraft guns.

Arabs demand UN act on settlements

AMMAN (Reuters). — Officials in charge of Palestinian affairs in Arab countries yesterday demanded an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to declare null and void Israel's decision to recognize three Jewish settlements in Judea and Samaria.
At the end of a five-day meeting here, the officials also demanded that the council take "the necessary steps against Israel if it reacted negatively to the council's resolution."

American intelligence agencies put under CIA chief's control

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Jimmy Carter ordered all of the U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies placed under the control of CIA director Admiral Stanfield Turner in an attempt to centralize direction of the American spy network.
Turner, a classmate of Carter at the U.S. Naval Academy, will control the budgets and activities of all intelligence-gathering agencies, which previously reported to departments ranging from Defence to Treasury.
Carter Administration officials denied that the reorganization would make Turner an "intelligence czar," although he will have greater responsibilities. The reorganization plan

also gives the National Security Council, directed by Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, a leading role in overall supervision of the intelligence community.
The reorganization establishes what will be known as a "national intelligence tasking centre" to set specific tasks for all intelligence collection agencies, and a policy review committee within the National Security Council to set priorities for intelligence requirements.
Turner will be in charge of both the tasking centre and the review committee. (Kennedy, Page 4)

Kfar Yona prison riot
NETANYA (Him). — About 60 Jewish prisoners rioted last night for 90 minutes in the Kfar Yona prison. Order was restored after the arrival of special Border Police units. Force was not used and there were no clashes between security forces and the inmates.
The rioting broke out at supper, when one of the prisoners said that he was on a diet and has not been given a fair portion of cheese.

New U.S. alien laws

WASHINGTON (UPI). — President Carter yesterday proposed giving full legal status to all illegal aliens who arrived in the U.S. before January 1, 1970, and five-year work permits to those who came in the last seven years.

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Levy may take on social betterment

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Herut leaders are exerting "strong pressure" on Absorption Minister David Levy to present his candidacy as Social Betterment Minister, according to Absorption Ministry spokesman Uri Oren.

Levy, who came here from Morocco 20 years ago and lived in Beit She'an under difficult conditions, "sees himself as a very qualified person for the job," Oren told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Levy, 40, who took over the Absorption Ministry 45 days ago, told a meeting of North African Olim on Wednesday that "social betterment is the public topic closest to my heart." When he took office in June after losing his bid for the post of Histadrut secretary-general, Levy said he felt eager and excited to take the absorption portfolio because he had himself experienced the difficulties faced by olim.

Oren asserted that leaving the Absorption Ministry would be "very hard for Levy to do. He's very interested in continuing in the ministry. But the fact that he doesn't have enough power to implement policies makes the task very difficult."

(Since Levy took office, he has reiterated the need for the ministry to coordinate all resources and powers involved in the absorption process and for the Jewish Agency to concentrate on fund-raising and encouraging aliya.)

If Levy is given the authority he demands, said Oren, he will probably remain where he is.

Oren would not comment on whether Levy has asked Prime Minister Menachem Begin for the social betterment portfolio or even whether the two have met recently on the matter.

Source close to the Prime Minister, however, said that no offers have been made and no meetings have taken place to discuss the social betterment portfolio, which must be filled soon now that the Democratic Movement for Change has declined to join the coalition.

Levy's Herut colleague, Professor Moshe Arens, has been mentioned most frequently as the man most likely to head the ministry. Arens is now chairman of the powerful Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

High Court orders adoption despite mother's objection

The High Court of Justice has ruled that two small children be put out for adoption, over their mother's objections and in spite of the fact that she had maintained formal ties with them.

The court made its ruling in response to an appeal submitted by the Attorney General's representative, Dr. Yosef Ben-Or, after the woman had failed to take proper care of the children during a six-month probationary period imposed by a district court.

Even before the probationary period was up, social workers and psychologists were aware that the woman was failing to live up to her responsibilities toward her children, and that except for a short period of time, they had not been under her

care. The children had passed from foster family to foster family, and from one institution to another. For the well-being of the children, they concluded, it was imperative that they be placed permanently in a well-ordered home.

Justices Moshe Landau, Haim Cohn and Elihu Mann referred the case back to the District Court that had given the original probationary ruling. They found that the woman had indeed failed to take proper care of her children in spite of the help she had received from the social welfare agencies.

The court ruled that the mere maintenance of superficial formal ties between mother and children does not constitute the fulfillment of a mother's natural duties toward her children.

Joint Knesset committee to decide price of water

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

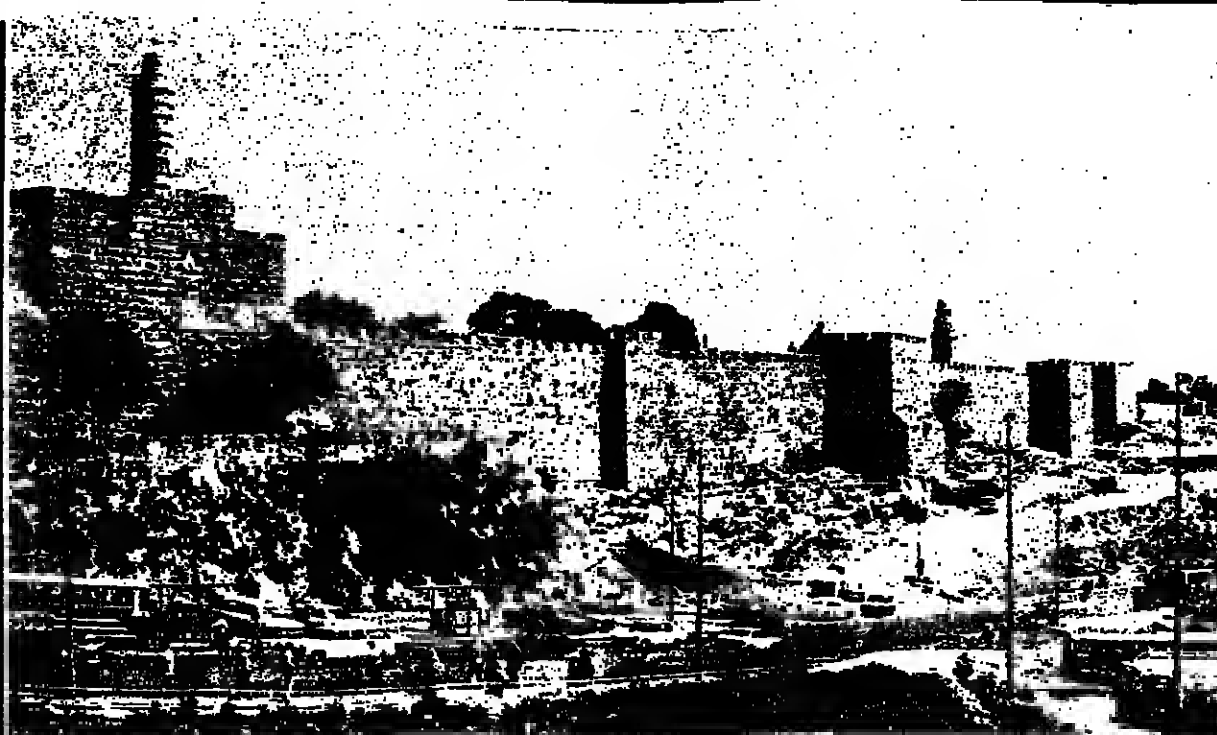
TEL AVIV. — A final decision on the price of water will be reached in a few weeks at a joint session of the Knesset's Finance and Economic Committee, the Water Council decided yesterday.

The outgoing Water Commissioner, Menachem Kantor, proposed raising the price of water October 1 to farmers from 35 agorot to 11.10 per metre; to urban dwellers from 25 agorot to 11.10; and to industry from 11.10 to 11.30.

Farmers' representatives say that all consumers should pay for the

high cost of pumping water to hilly areas and distant settlements. Only the farmers pay for this now. They also ask that the price increases be deferred until April 1, 1978. Meanwhile, the matter should be given further careful study.

Ariel Sharon, who made his first appearance before the Water Council as Agriculture Minister, promised to take the farmers' views into consideration before deciding on his stance. He said, however, that the existing price of water in the hilly areas and in the faraway Negev is of national interest, and it is not fair that only one sector should carry the burden of the higher prices.



West wall of Old City has been exposed to its full height — and then some.

Jerusalem wall grows taller, older

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

One of the city walls of Jerusalem has quietly doubled in height this summer and grown 1,700 years older.

The transformation, barely noted thus far by the public, has been carried out by bulldozers lowering the hillock between the Citadel and Mount Zion outside the western city wall.

The wall now measures 18 metres in height instead of nine. Not only do the lower courses of the 18th-century Turkish walls stand revealed but also sections of earlier city walls, dating back to the Hasmonean period.

"You're able to see the history of Jerusalem's fortifications here in a nutshell," says archaeologist Magen Broshi.

When completed and landscaped by the end of the year, the area is to constitute the Ronay Yerushalayim (Builders of Jerusalem) Park, part of the national park being developed around the walls of the Old City.

Although there were some objections in official circles to changing the configuration of the slope, supporters of the proposal pointed out that the slope itself is artificial. Old City residents for centuries would cast their debris over the city wall into the depths of the Hinnom Vale. In clearing the slope, tons of old ceramics have been uncovered, as well as bones of camels, goats and sheep. A multitude of stone chips indicated the use of the site by stone masons in the past.

Here Broshi has found part of the First Wall of Second Temple times described by Josephus, the first time that a city wall of that period has been uncovered. (It was one of three city walls breached by the Romans.) There are also remains of an earlier Hasmonean wall and of later Roman, Byzantine and Crusader walls. The remains found here are far older than those outside Dung Gate in the southern city wall, which are being incorporated into an archaeological garden.

The lowered slope will be climbed by a road leading to a panoramic lookout beneath the southwest corner of the walls. Unlike previously, there will be no road access to Mount Zion. There will, however, be pedestrian access.

The new park is being developed by the Jerusalem Foundation with a donation from the Jewish National Fund of Canada.

The recently exposed part of the wall is distinguished by its lighter colour and by the absence of bullet holes. The upper part of the wall still carries the sign of battles in 1948 and 1967.

U.S. Nazi link seen possible in anti-Jewish bombings

WASHINGTON. — Federal investigators believe there may be a connection between the recent bombings of the home of a pro-Israel lobbyist outside Washington, D.C. and a synagogue in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Investigators from the Alcohol, Fire-arms and Tobacco branch of the Federal government said yesterday that there were certain technical similarities in the two bombs. Both explosions, for example, included long extension cords connected to detonating devices.

Ten days ago, the home of Morris J. Amitay, executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Com-

mittee, was bombed, leaving extensive damage to the structure. But Amitay, his wife and three children escaped injury.

Last Friday night, an explosion ripped through Beth Shalom synagogue in Chattanooga about an hour after evening services ended. No injuries were reported there.

If the two bombings prove in fact to be related, it would appear to indicate that they were the work of anti-Semites or American Nazis, rather than that of a pro-Arab or Arab group.

Authorities were not releasing any additional information at this point as the investigations were still continuing.

Hundreds protest Hiriya garbage dump

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hiriya garbage dump near Tel Aviv will be transferred elsewhere this year in the wake of a joint effort by the Health and Interior Ministries, Health Minister Eliezer Shostak promised Tuesday, replying to motions for the agenda by Hillel Seldel and Yosef Tamir (Likud) and Akiva Nof (DMC).

But several hundred persons, among them residents fed up with the stench emanating from the Hiriya dump, seemed to disregard the promise as they held a demonstration on Wednesday to demand the dump's closure.

The protest was organized by Malraz, the Public Council for the Prevention of Noise and Air Pollution in Israel.

Hurvitz: Turn Haifa into tourist mecca

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Yigael Hurvitz yesterday undertook to help Haifa develop its "outstanding tourism features." In spite of its "workers' town" ideology that is unfavourable to service industries. He also promised to check the "intolerable" unilateral cancellation of the Haifa-Beersheba-Dead Sea air route by Arkia airlines, which hold an exclusive monopoly on inland flights.

After discussing development plans with Mayor Yehoram Zeisel and other municipal leaders, Hurvitz said he believed that Haifa's city fathers had "erred in their negative attitude to hotels and tourism."

As a result, Haifa had missed the tourism boom in spite of its natural beauty and other features. Nevertheless, he was now ready to forget the past, and concentrate on the future. He was prepared to give immediate attention to every request for aid in new hotel construction, and would consider giving Haifa high priority for grants and loans to potential investors.

"Tourism is an excellent dollar earner, with an 85 per cent added value. I am ready to aid every initiative, on only one condition — that investors undertake to complete construction without delays." To further this intention, he proposed that all new hotels be built by industrialized building methods, which were faster and made accounts easier to check for the purpose of grants and loans.

In answer to questions for the

press, Hurvitz stressed that the solid Labour majority on the Haifa City Council would be "no consideration" for him in aiding Haifa development. He said that "perhaps" Haifa had been relatively neglected by the previous government, because they considered that "Labour Haifa" was already in the bag anyway.

He, on the other hand, was ready to help Haifa in both tourism and industrial investments "if the city wants them." He noted that investors were eager to expand Haifa's chemical industry, but would go elsewhere if they were not welcomed here.

As to Arkia, he noted that its unilateral move to reduce services on the Haifa line for economic reasons was a symptom of how monopolistic firms had been allowed to operate in Israel.

He strongly favoured keeping the new government's participation in commercial and industrial enterprises to the minimum. He would favour equal initiative from the private, Histadrut and kibbutz sectors, without any preferences.

Noting that his ministry alone was involved in 50 to 60 companies, and that government involvement had already reached an "absurd" level, he said he hoped the government would shortly sell its shares in at least three companies: Bank Leumi, the Desalination Engineering Company and the Diamond Development Company, which imports raw stones and distributes them in the country.

'Love of homeland' theme of Arab, Jewish poetry meet

By MARSHA POMERANTZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A joint reading by Arab and Jewish poets on a dusty hilltop facing Latrun yesterday afternoon marked the end of a week-long campaign to promote Arab-Jewish understanding.

The readings, by Yehuda Amichai, Fawzi Abdulla and Natan Yonatan, reflected the theme of "love of the homeland," by request of the organizers. Shakh Jahshan, who was also scheduled to read, did not attend.

A debate about the role of the poet in political expression and about aspects of the conflict between

Arabs and Jews in Israel followed the readings. More than 100 persons attended the reading.

The week-long campaign was sponsored by the Jerusalem "Partnership" group and Beit Hillel, and individual agitators for peace. The programme included communal living, lectures, exercises in group dynamics and outings — all for Jewish and Arab teenagers being trained as counsellors for joint summer camps.

The Neve Shalom site, leased for a symbolic fee from the Latrun monastery, is being developed into a permanent communal settlement for Jews, Christians and Moslems from different countries.

Railway stations being dolled up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel Railways is about to complete a IL1 million programme to renovate its passenger stations on the Nahariya-Haifa-Tel Aviv route and in Jerusalem.

The programme aims at making the stations prettier, more comfortable and, according to spokesman Moshe Gavriel, "more conducive to train travel." The money comes from refunds received from Fiat for an order of ten rail cars that the Railways cancelled four years ago, after it found it could not maintain those cars without large investments in converting its facilities.

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Won't concede German territory U.S. denies 'caving in to Commies'

By EDWARD WALSH

Washington Post News Service
WASHINGTON — Senior Carter administration officials denied on Wednesday a report that the U.S. is considering adopting a defence policy that would concede the loss of one third of West Germany should the Soviets invade Western Europe.

The denial, in response to a syndicated column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, came from the State Department, Defence Secretary Harold Brown, White House press secretary Jody Powell and President Jimmy Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

In the column, Evans and Novak reported what they described as a meeting of high-level administration officials on July 25 and 26 to discuss Presidential Review Memorandum 10. The thrust of the column was that the officials agreed with Brzezinski's contention that, given the "current political environment," the administration could not expect to gain support for procurement of enough conventional forces to repulse a Soviet invasion.

Denying this on Wednesday Brown told a Senate armed services subcommittee that U.S. policy remains to seek to contain any Soviet attack near the German border.

Powell, answering questions at the White House, said that the memorandum proposes no change in policy that would accept the loss of territory in Europe. U.S. policy, he said, remains unchanged and includes the possible use of tactical and strategic nuclear weapons as well as conventional forces in a defence of Europe.

(PRM-10 is the administration's overall review of U.S. global strategy, including military strengths and force levels. It has not yet been presented to the President.)

The column said Brzezinski had argued that the U.S. should adopt a "strategic strategy," in effect "falling back and leaving the Soviets to face the political consequences (such as adverse world opinion) of their aggression." But under circumstances, Brzezinski had reportedly said, should the U.S. publicly acknowledge any such change in its strategy, since it would cause an uproar in Western Europe.

The column had contained lengthy quotations attributed to Brzezinski that Evans and Novak said came from the verbatim notes of one of the meeting's participants.

The White House did not directly deny that Brzezinski made the statements attributed to him.

However, Jerrold Schecter, Brzezinski's press spokesman, said the statements in the column were "partial, inaccurate, and deal only with one aspect of the overall defence strategy that might be applied in the event of an attack on Western Europe."

Schecter declined to elaborate on where the statements attributed to Brzezinski were inaccurate.

Powell, speaking sarcastically, described the Evans and Novak report as another "in a series of the 'oh, my God, they're caving in to the Commies' columns" by the two writers, who are known for their hard-line stance on defence issues.

Asked whether the administration believes the U.S. and its NATO allies currently have the strength to regain any territory initially lost to a Soviet invasion, Powell, after hesitating, replied:

"Yes we do...it is our policy to regain any territory and it is our belief at this time that we can do that. However, it is important for NATO to take certain steps to maintain that ability."

Search continues in NY for Puerto Rican bombers

NEW YORK — Law-enforcement officers yesterday had a list of suspects but no hard evidence to link them with the bombings in two New York skyscrapers on Wednesday by Puerto Rican separatists, which killed one man and injured seven people.

Mayor Abraham Beame told newsmen that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had strong suspicions on the identities of members of FALN — the Puerto Rican National Liberation Armed Forces — "but the problem is that they have not been able to catch them at the times that they put down these devices."

A man claiming to represent FALN called a television station to claim responsibility for the bombings at Mobil Oil Corporation headquarters and the nearby Defence Department office. The caller promised further attacks unless U.S. corporations abandon plans to "exploit" Puerto Rican resources.

The FALN has carried out 50 New York attacks in three years. The last, until Wednesday's, was about six months ago.

Although FALN may say that it is

trying to liberate Puerto Rico from the Americans, on the island of Puerto Rico itself the group is considered a bunch of crazy New Yorkers. FALN has never claimed credit for any major terrorist activities on the island, and is not known to have any contacts or even admirers in Puerto Rico.

Authorities are firmly convinced that the minuscule terrorist cell consists of "New Yorkers" or New Yorkers of Puerto Rican origin. These "New Yorkers" are not looked upon kindly in Puerto Rico when they return to take up residence again or even just for a visit, primarily because of a culture gap.

There are quite a few of them — of the five million Puerto Ricans, only three million live on the island and the remaining two million on the mainland, most of them in New York.

It is a bitter irony that most of the violence committed over the years in the name of the Puerto Rican independence cause was committed on the American mainland by people who may never have been to Puerto Rico or who have had little contact with the island. (Reuters, UPI)

Extra security for Queen in Ulster

BELFAST (AP) — The British Government ordered the army's emergency force, the 500-man Special Air Service, to Northern Ireland on Wednesday to beef up a massive security operation to protect Queen Elizabeth II when she visits the province next week, military headquarters announced.

"The deployment of the battalion is considered additional insurance against disturbances during Her Majesty's visit," a spokesman commented.

The move brought swift reaction from the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The IRA's "Provisional" wing warned it will mobilize its guerrilla force "as much as the army" for the queen's visit on August 10 and 11 at the end of a Silver Jubilee tour of the nation.

The dispatch of the emergency battalion, which is expected to be airlifted to Belfast today, reflects mounting government and military

concern at the prospect of trouble in Northern Ireland during the royal visit.

The mainly Roman Catholic Provisional IRA, fighting to end British rule in the province, has already threatened to give the queen "a jubilee blitz to remember." Protestant extremists, who profess loyalty to the British crown, have threatened retaliation if the IRA attacks.

Andreotti in Saudi

JEDDAH (Reuters) — Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti arrives in Saudi Arabia's summer capital of Ta'if today for talks.

During his three-day official visit, Andreotti is expected to seek to redress the imbalance in his country's trade with Saudi Arabia while the Saudis are likely to urge Italy to take a "clearer position" on the Middle East situation.



Somali Foreign Minister Aburahaman Jama Barre arriving in Nairobi yesterday, apparently en route for Gabon to attend Organization of African Unity mediation committee meeting set for tomorrow. The meeting will take up the Ogaden conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia; during his Nairobi stopover, Barre denied that regular Somali forces are involved in the desert war.

(UPI/telephoto)

Smith: Botha backs me

SALISBURY (UPI) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday expressed his confidence that he has "the full backing and the full trust" of South Africa in his attempt to reach a majority-rule government through an internal settlement with Rhodesia's Blacks.

He made the statement shortly after concluding a two-hour meeting with South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha at se air force base outside Salisbury. It was Botha's third lightning visit to Rhodesia in two months.

Smith indicated that South Africa, Rhodesia's only overt friend in the world and the country without whose help Rhodesia would be hard pressed to survive economically, is acting as an intermediary between Salisbury and Britain and the U.S.

Both Western powers are trying to promote majority rule settlement by 1978, but Smith has rejected their latest proposals on grounds these would wreck "chaos and destruction."

The Rhodesian leader, while not slamming the door on the Anglo-American initiative, has said he is working on an "internal" settlement with "moderate" Blacks and that this would have the approval of Rhodesians even if the two Western powers rejected it.

Smith was asked if he has South Africa's full backing. He replied: "I

am satisfied that I do have the full backing and the full trust of the South African government. You will find, I think, that that was endorsed by the few words which Pik Botha said at the end of our meeting."

Botha said the fact he has had so many contacts with Smith lately "just displays our resolute conviction and firmness that we are going to find a solution to the problems of southern Africa that will bring about a durable settlement that can receive broad support."

Also indicating a preference for an "internal" settlement, Botha asserted: "We are going to move along this way in the interests of white and black peoples of southern Africa. We are not going to let outsiders dictate to our part of the world."

Nyerere meeting Carter

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Carter welcomed Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to the White House yesterday and pledged to work with him for a "proper change toward majority rule" in Black Africa.

Carter told Nyerere, the first African leader to visit the White House during his administration, that he would work "to bring about peace with justice in serving new nations in Africa in the years ahead."

52 held in Soweto riots

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Police opened fire with shotguns and baton-charged stone-throwing students yesterday as the latest round of violence in Soweto township entered its second week with no signs of abating.

Police said 52 teenagers, including 10 girls, were arrested by Black policemen who charged them with batons, adding to the hundreds detained over the past week in townships around Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Militant Soweto students called a classroom boycott a week ago to protest against what they claim is an inferior education system for Blacks.

Direct confrontation followed between the young Blacks, who hold the power in the streets of Soweto, and police, who announced a "get tougher" policy towards demonstrators.

S. Africa rescuers to Mozambique

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South African rescuers flew to neighbouring Mozambique yesterday to help in efforts to save 150 miners trapped underground after an explosion on Tuesday, an airport spokesman said.

The four five-man teams were scheduled to arrive at Tete, near the coal mine in northwestern Mozambique, yesterday afternoon.

However, in Maputo, the government said Wednesday night that there was little hope of saving the workers.

Nine foreigners were killed in "grave incidents and disorders" which followed the explosion at the mine about 400 km. northwest of the port of Beira, the government said.

The names and nationalities of the dead have not been released. Most of the foreigners working in the mines are believed to be Portuguese and Belgian technicians.

Israel suffers 1st bridge loss

EL SINORE, Denmark (Reuters) — Israel and Sweden both lost their eighth matches in the European bridge championships on Wednesday — after seven straight wins each. But the two countries maintained their top rankings, with Sweden held first with 118 points, closely followed by Israel with 117.

Other standings after the eighth session placed Switzerland and Britain tied at 114 points and Denmark fifth at 110.

The Netherlands defeated Israel in the eighth session, 20-0, while Sweden was losing to France, 5-15. In the best match so far of the 22-nation competition, Italy beat Denmark by a narrow margin, 11-9.

The women's series began on Wednesday, with Italy leading with 40 points after the second session. Israel's women were in the ninth position with 18 points after playing Finland, 7-13, and Denmark, 15-5.

200 false votes sent LBJ to Senate

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Former U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson's private papers about his first U.S. Senate race, in 1948, confirm there was vote changing and confusion before he was finally declared the winner of the Democratic Party primary nominating election.

Yesterday's inspection of the 1948 campaign records confirming the vote changing followed an exclusive story by the AP quoting Luis Salas, a 1948 election official in Jim Wells County of South Texas. Salas had said he certified 200 false votes for Johnson in the party's runoff primary. Johnson finally was declared winner by 87 votes.

Salas told the AP that the deal for the extra 200 votes was made at a late night meeting between Johnson, South Texas political boss George Parr, Salas and other Jim Wells County Democratic officials.

Efforts by former Texas Governor Coke Stevenson, Johnson's opponent, to stop Johnson's certification were blocked by an order from U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

Eight bright red manuscript boxes containing about 5,000 documents including the 1948 records, were opened yesterday to reporters at the LBJ library on the University of Texas campus here as a result of the AP story.

Ethiopia seen giving up in Somali war, seeks OAU intervention

NAIROBI — Beaten by a string of battlefield defeats, Ethiopia on Wednesday all but abandoned its hopes for a military victory against Somalia and began the search for a diplomatic settlement.

The besieged Marxist government in Addis Ababa demanded that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) call an emergency ministerial meeting to discuss the war with Somalia in the eastern Ethiopian region known as the Ogaden. Ethiopia and Somalia will attend an eight-member OAU commission meeting today in Libreville, Gabon, which was set up to negotiate the long-standing territorial dispute.

The commission was established four years ago but has never met.

The announcement that Somalia was sending a delegation led by Foreign Minister Aburahaman Jama Barre came as a surprise.

Diplomatic sources in Mogadishu had claimed on Wednesday that Somalia would stay away from the talks. The sources believed that Somalia's presence would tacitly acknowledge active involvement in the conflict in the Ogaden, which the Mogadishu government has so far denied.

An official dispatch by the Somali news agency quoted the foreign minister as again disputing Ethiopian accusations that Somalia is deeply involved.

Ethiopia claims Somali warplanes, tanks, artillery and

ground forces are backing the Western Somali Liberation Front guerrillas in their fight to wrest control of Ogaden from the Marxist military government.

Somalia yesterday accused Ethiopia of planning an invasion and trying to "internationalize" the deteriorating situation on the Horn of Africa by drawing outside powers into the conflict.

Barre accused Ethiopia of massing thousands of troops, but warned: "Should the Ethiopian regime proceed with their plan to launch such an aggression, Somalia will have no alternative but to fully exercise her legitimate right to self defence."

Somalia yesterday claimed that two captured Ethiopian pilots have been shot down and taken prisoner during the Ogaden fighting.

The official Somali news agency, Soma, said they were shot down while on a mission to the Ethiopian town of Galladi, which it described as "in western Somalia."

The pilots, named as Captain Warku Wolde Mariam and Captain Asabaqer Nokoren, were quoted as saying "our air force had recently mutilated against the Mengistu regime, which pursues barbaric and exterminatory policies towards the

peoples of western Somalia and Eritrea."

They were said to have added that the air force objected to being ordered to bombard and gun down helpless civilians who they were told were reactionary insurgents.

The two pilots said these objections had been met by reprisals against the air force by the military government in Addis Ababa.

David Ottaway of "The Washington Post," reporting from Mogadishu, said the Soviet Union is urgently pressing Somalia to bring about an immediate cease-fire in the Ogaden fighting.

"According to Arab and Western diplomatic sources here, Moscow is now seeking to save the pro-Soviet regime of Mengistu Haile-Mariam in Addis Ababa from being overthrown or simply collapsing in the wake of multiple military defeats both in northern Eritrea region and the disputed Ogaden region."

"The Soviets are thought here to be proposing to its two northeast African allies a division of the disputed territory that would give Somalia possession of virtually all of the Ogaden region proper, but keep the rest, including the two key towns of Harrar and Dire Dawa, as part of Ethiopia."

"There is no indication here yet, however, that Somali president Mohamed Siad Barre is yielding an inch to Soviet pressure." (Agencies)

Egypt says Soviets jammed its radar

CAIRO (UPI) — Egypt has protested to Moscow against the action of 12 Soviet helicopters which jammed Egyptian radar networks along the western border with Libya shortly after last month's frontier clashes between the two countries, the newspaper "Al Gomhouria" reported yesterday.

The helicopters took off from the carrier Moskva, which was anchored just outside Egyptian territorial waters. President Anwar Sadat disclosed the incident for the first time in an interview screened by ABC television last Sunday.

The six-day-long war, in which both Egypt and Libya used warplanes, tanks and artillery, began July 19 and ended with a unilaterally declared Egyptian ceasefire.

In the same interview, Sadat dismissed as "black propaganda" Egyptian and American press reports that a Soviet radar station in the border area was destroyed by Egyptian warplanes and that a Soviet technician was killed and several others wounded.

Freud's cap stolen from Vienna museum

VIENNA (AP) — Somebody took Sigmund Freud's cap from a hook in the Freud Museum here and left his own in its place, police reported on Wednesday.

The cap was in the house at 19 Berggasse in Vienna where the founder of psycho-analysis had his office and apartment. The cap had been on a hook next to Freud's bat and walking stick.

The Vienna newspaper "Kurier" said souvenir-hunters in the U.S. might pay \$5,000 or more for the cap.

Police said their investigation is concentrating on a group of American youths.

'Makarios shortened own life'

NICOSIA — President Makarios of Cyprus might have lived longer if he had not kept secret from his doctors a heart attack he suffered on July 24, his heart specialist said yesterday.

The Cypriot president died on Wednesday at 63 after suffering a heart attack on Tuesday night. He had been treated for an earlier heart attack suffered on April 3, but told nobody about the follow-up attack he suffered in July.

"I believe we could have saved his life if he had told us about that earlier attack at the time it happened," heart specialist Dr. Vaboe Kalbani said in an article describing Makarios' last hours in the Greek Cypriot newspaper "Eleftherotipia."

Meanwhile, thousands of Greek Cypriot mourners, including small children, queued for hours yesterday to kiss the band and robe of the late president as he lay in state in

Nicosia's historic Cathedral of St. John. The patient crowd filed silently past the open coffin, watched by a few police officers.

Acting President Spyros Kyprianou told Cypriots in a solemn radio broadcast yesterday that "we have a duty to follow in his footsteps and to continue the struggle for the survival of our country." Kyprianou will fulfil the archbishop's secular role until elections are held.

In Athens, the Greek cabinet met again yesterday to consider the implications and repercussions of the death. The Greek ambassador to Cyprus, Michael Dounias, flew to Athens Wednesday night to brief Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis for several hours on the situation in the island before returning to Nicosia.

President Constantine Tsatsos will go to Cyprus on Sunday to attend the funeral on Monday. (UPI, Reuters)

U.S. probe to carry earth sounds cut into space

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. is about to launch two Voyager space probes on a mission that may last a decade or more and give man his first close look at a dozen bodies in the Solar System.

On the remote chance that some spacefaring civilization might someday encounter them, both probes carry copper phonograph records containing two hours of the sounds of Earth — greetings in 60 languages, samples of music and natural sounds such as the surf, wind, thunder and animal noises.

The National Aeronautics and Space Agency (Nasa) said yesterday that the first probe is scheduled for launching from Cape Canaveral on August 20 and the second, on September 1.

Voyager 1 is scheduled to fly within 278,000 km. of Jupiter on March 5, 1979, then swing on to occult Saturn, coming within 160,000 km. on November 12, 1980. Voyager 2, which will be launched first on a slower course, will fly by Jupiter on July 15, 1979, and pass Saturn on August 27, 1981. If all goes well, Voyager 2 will be sent on to scout Uranus in 1986 and may continue on to survey Neptune.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, has launched its second international satellite into orbit to carry out biological experiments.

Nasa said the new satellite, Cosmos 896, carried biological objects and scientific apparatus from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the U.S. and France.

Kennedy: CIA used hookers, drugs in 20-year project

WASHINGTON — Senator Edward Kennedy said the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) apparently hired prostitutes in a multi-million dollar experiment designed to alter human behaviour with mind-bending drugs.

He told a Senate hearing committee on Wednesday that evidence gathered by a Senate panel suggested that the job of the prostitutes was to slip the drugs to unwitting subjects, whose sexual activities and responses were then observed through two-way mirrors.

The prostitutes picked up unsuspecting men in bars for this sexual-behaviour study. It was conducted in luxurious so-called "safe houses" in San Francisco and New York, and code-named "Midnight Climax," the Senator said.

The experiments, which began in 1955 and lasted 20 years, were prompted by fears that the Soviet Union and China had developed brainwashing techniques and ways of controlling the mind, according to CIA documents.

CIA director Admiral Stansfield Turner on Wednesday told the hearing — of the Senate Intelligence Committee and the Human Resources Subcommittee on Health Chaired by Kennedy — that the agency would never repeat the experiment.

Turner testified that the CIA used hallucinatory drugs such as LSD in attempts to change sex patterns and other forms of human behaviour. The programme also included research on a knock-out drug in parallel with the development of pain killers for cancer patients.

"It is totally abhorrent to me to think of using a human as a guinea pig," he said. "There is no experiment on human beings being done in any way."

The CIA spent nearly \$15m. on the programme but discovered nothing of value. Some 185 private scientists and 80 research institutions, including 44 universities, had taken part in it, he added.

Turner requested the hearing

before the joint Senate committee to testify about a 300-page report of newly discovered CIA documents concerning "Project MK-Ultra," the agency's top-secret drug testing programme.

His report went far beyond anything the government has revealed before about the scope of the programme.

But he did not make public the names of the institutions involved or the private researchers who were involved, although those names were turned over to the senators on a classified basis. He said most researchers did not know their activities were supported in any way by the CIA.

Of the 149 projects Turner listed, he said 17 "probably" did not involve human testing, 14 "definitely" used human volunteers, another 10 "probably" used volunteers and perhaps unwitting subjects, and at least six used unwitting subjects. Other projects involved research in hypnosis, studies of human behaviour, research in "drugs, toxins and biologicals in human tissue," the effects of electro-shock, "harassment techniques for offensive use," and gas-propelled sprays.

"Let me emphasize that the MK-Ultra events are 12 to 15 years in the past," Turner said. "I assure you that the CIA is in no way engaged in either witting or unwitting testing of drugs today."

Turner also described additional details on the operation of the two "safe-houses" in San Francisco and New York City.

The safe house in San Francisco was directed by Morgan Hall, an agent who died two years ago, Kennedy read from a document in which Hall described the project.

A June 30, 1955, CIA invoice described the items purchased to decorate the San Francisco house. They include expenses for tape recording equipment and two-way mirrors, for an unframed "French 'can-can dancers' picture," labour to "sponge and press red bedroom curtains," and three "framed Toulouse-

Lautrec posters with black silk masks."

John Gittinger, a psychologist and former CIA agent for 36 years, told the committee that he interviewed prostitutes four or five times at the San Francisco safe house. He said Hall brought the prostitutes to the house, where he then questioned them about sexual habits and drug use.

Philip Goldman, a former CIA agent who testified on Wednesday, was identified as the monitor for the safe houses on a CIA document Kennedy read from. Goldman denied it, and said all he did was disburse money to the agents in charge of the houses and did not know what was going on there. He said he travelled to San Francisco to talk to Hall about the receipts and then reported back to Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, the head of the chemical division of technical services for the agency and the man in charge of MK-Ultra.

"You told Gottlieb," Kennedy asked in an incredulous tone, "what was going on, even though you didn't know what was going on?"

"I knew there were two-way mirrors in New York, but not in San Francisco," Goldman replied. He said he transferred money for an apartment in New York so that officials of the narcotics bureau could meet "with people who pushed dope."

Under questioning by Kennedy, Turner said he had not discussed the new material with Gottlieb, who left the agency two years ago, and whose name is on many of the newly released CIA documents. Turner said he did not know what went on at the safe houses or how many people were involved and does not have the documents that would tell him.

"It is unlikely that Gottlieb would not know the activities at these safe houses," Turner said finally. Lawrence Horowitz of the resources committee staff, later said the committee expects to call Gottlieb to testify about the safe houses sometime next month. (Reuters, Washington Post)

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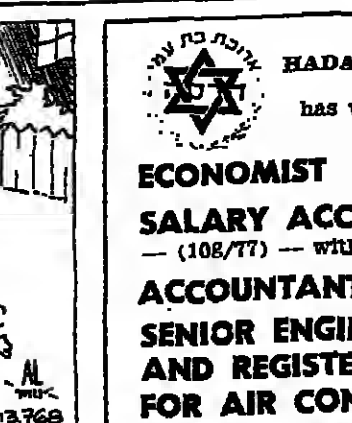
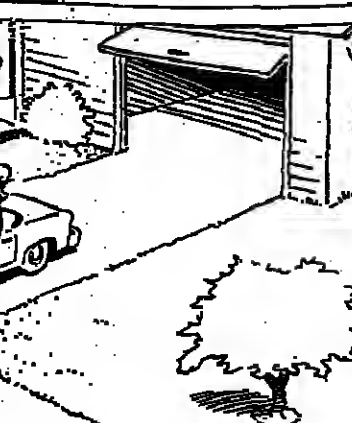
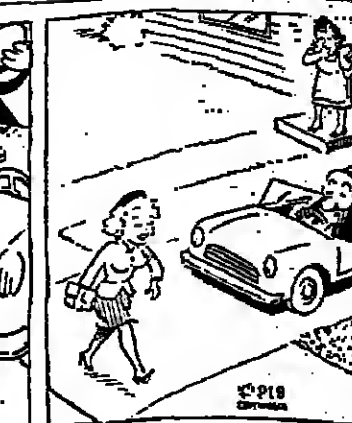
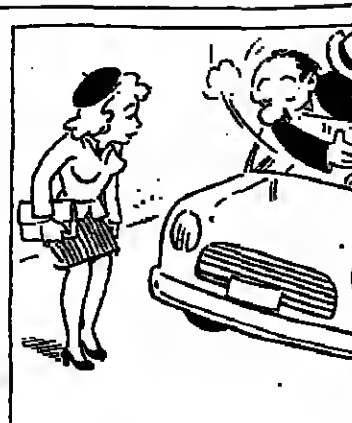
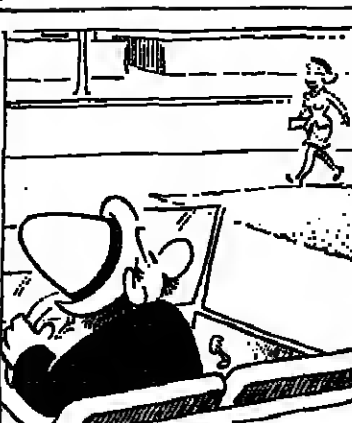
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FROM VOLKSWAGEN

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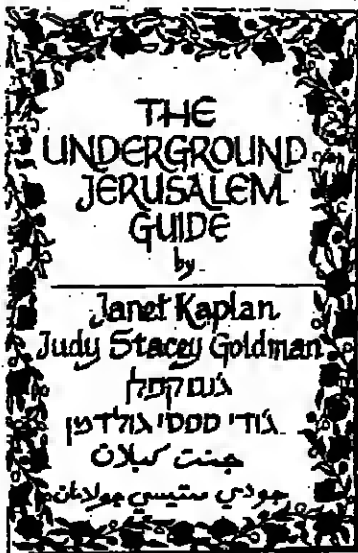
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THE JEWISH SCENE / Geoffrey Wigoder

Shrinking Scandinavian Jewry

JEWISH communities in Scandinavia developed late (only over two or three centuries) and their numbers have always been modest. Today in all the countries involved there are fewer than 25,000 Jews in a total population of over 22 million. The latest issue of the Hebrew quarterly "Tefilot Israel" published by the Israel office of the American Jewish Committee is devoted entirely to Scandinavian Jewry and represents the beginning of cooperation between that journal and the Centre for Jewish Community Studies, whose director Professor Daniel J. Blazar writes the introductory survey.

He summarizes the history of the community as a series of small waves of immigration prompted by persecutions elsewhere in Europe. These were followed first by periods of settling-in and then by assimilation. Total assimilation and disappearance was only averted by the arrival of the next wave of newcomers.

In more recent times, the four Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland have only a few families and no organized community; but they have formed a number of joint organizations for joint activities, for example the Zionist Organization and the Scandinavian Jewish Youth Federation. The Jews in these countries tend to be affluent and, as in other affluent areas, immigration to

Israel is not large. Anti-Semitism is not absent but assimilatory tendencies are strong.

The quarterly describes at length the communities in the four countries but this column concentrates on the two that are less well-known, Norway and Finland.

Norwegian Jewry (write Simha Werner and Adina Weiss-Liberman) only developed in the late 19th century. About half the 1,500 Jews living there in 1940 were lost in the Holocaust. After the War the Government helped the community to rebuild itself and also allowed other Holocaust survivors to come to the country. Today the picture is of religious freedom, an absence of anti-Semitism and continuing Government assistance for the community.

The rate of growth of the community can be judged by the 1975 figures for the Oslo community—six births and nine deaths. At least 50 per cent of marriages are with non-Jews. Families who are concerned send their children to study in Sweden, Denmark, London—and a few to Israel, to which immigration has been tiny.

IN FINLAND the community is somewhat larger, numbering 1,200 of whom 870 live in Helsinki. They work largely in the textile and clothing trades and, especially since World War II, many have entered the professions. Here, too anti-Semitism

is minimal and even before the war, an attempt to found a Fascist party won few adherents. Indeed there are many who talk of philo-Semitism, although at the same time there are instances of social discrimination.

There is a high intermarriage rate but more than half the non-Jewish partners in such marriages become Jews (although seldom becoming active in the community). The Helsinki synagogue is Orthodox but barely gets a daily minyan, only about 10 of its members do not travel on Sabbath, and only about 20 per cent of the community observe the laws of kashrut.

The community has a modern day school but the number of its pupils is diminishing primarily due to the decreasing number of Jewish children. Children study there for nine years until the age of 10. The World Zionist Organization sends teachers for Jewish subjects but the language is a problem and there is a dearth of suitable educational material in Finnish. Half the costs of the school are covered by the Government and half by the community (taking up half of its total budget). There is a fairly active Zionist Federation, largely engaged in pro-Israel public relations. The Jewish centre has a library and recently a group has been organized to study the history of Finnish Jewry (a non-Jewish historian has been invited to write a book on the subject).

DANCE / Jean Cass

'This, That and The Other'

CAROLYN CARLSON'S "Theatre Research Group" spaced out hits and pieces of "This, That and The Other" for their audience at the Jerusalem Theatre last Monday evening. My reactions similarly strung along unevenly through the long evening. (The programme notes warn in advance: 75 minutes for each half of the presentation.)

Six or seven figures, giving the impression of a cast of dozens, because of frequent clever changes in wigs and costumes, formed images that seemed up into Chaplinesque flickers: slow-motioned into Oriental dreams; and jiggled like marionettes in an insane asylum. Back and forth across the stage, they played endlessly with time and motion: walking as though through molasses on a treadmill; being blown backwards through space; spatially picking at one another; passing through, attached to a

painted tree, as though tediously drawn by a pulley. Before one scene faded out, another was already being formed by a single figure, and gradually taken up by the others in clumps.

At times they fascinated me because they focused their motions, utterances and props with such enormously talented concentration. At times they bored me to yawning, with endless repetition of pointless activities. At times they irritated me with their madcap laughter or gibberish mutterings that went on and on.

Most infuriating was the "musical" accompaniment (credited to Igor Wakhevitch) whose incoherent volume in the first part almost provoked me into defiance. Why did I stay there in such polite silence, while they turned up their hysterical system to a physically intolerable peak, instead

of shouting "Turn that damned thing down!"—or better yet, smacking the speakers?

The repetition of events and the volume reminded me of someone I once saw addressing a child in a foreign language. To get past an obvious non-comprehension, the speaker kept saying the same thing over and over, but each time in an increasingly raised voice.

This avant-garde company not only gave evidence of tremendous labour, but proved time and again that somewhere underneath all those layers of material and pretentious symbolism, excellent dancers were hiding. Phrases by tall, blonde Carolyn Carlson, and by Indonesian Larrion Eason, constantly caught my eye with their striking projection. A short girl was cast in the squeaky tea party and elsewhere, and one young man had a delightfully bouncy, elastic quality.



Stockholm's central synagogue not only serves the Swedish capital, but much of Scandinavia as well.

CHESS / Eliahu Shahaf

Problem No. 522

T. LEWIS, West Germany

1st Prize, Olympic Camp, T.Y., 1976

Khl: Qc5; Rcs; Bc1; Bc2; Nc3; Nf7; Fh2.

Kf4; Rb5; Bb6; Nf2; Nc3; Pcs; f3; f7.

White mates in two (21)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 2820

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The two sides of Bir'im and Ikrit

YA'ACOV FRIEDLER records the hopes and fears of Galilean villagers, one Arab and one Jewish, around the proposals to permit the return of the Arab villagers evacuated from Bir'im and Ikrit during the course of the 1948 war. Requests to permit the return were turned down by

former Prime Minister Golda Meir in 1972. The issue has arisen again due to the hopes the leaders of the Bir'im and Ikrit villagers place in what they believe are commitments made to them by Prime Minister Begin in earlier days.

"WE ARE PREPARED to sign an affidavit that we shall not demand back any of our lands now farmed by the kibbutzim and moshavim established around Bir'im and Ikrit."

"They may mean it now. But once they're back, somebody eager to stir up trouble will engage some smart lawyer from abroad to start a fight to get their land back."

There, in the words of an Arab and a Jew intimately concerned with the problem, is the nub of the national debate over the displaced villagers of Bir'im and Ikrit that has been going on for 29 years.

Four years ago, the issue was supposedly settled "once and for all" by Golda Meir's government, who denied the Christian Arab villagers' appeal that they be allowed to return to the homes from which they were "temporarily" evacuated by the Israel Army during the 1948 War of Independence.

After the election victory of the Likud, however, the villagers — Maronites of Bir'im and Greek Catholics of Ikrit — decided to take up the matter again.

"We think the time has come," said Hanna Khoury, a member of the villagers' committee that carried out a public fight for their return in 1972-73. He noted that Mr. Begin, when he was Minister without Portfolio in 1968, wrote a letter to the villagers of Bir'im expressing his sympathy with their cause. "The fact that the government has appointed a committee to consider the problem indicates that something might be done now," said Khoury.

KHOURY, a 37-year-old Greek Catholic, was born in Ikrit. He works as a salesman and interior-decoration consultant for a furniture shop in Haifa, and lives in a rented flat with his wife and three daughters.

He admitted that the villagers have no clear idea how they would react to what they would do, if they are permitted to return. He repeated that they would not demand any of their lands now being farmed by kibbutzim and moshavim. "But we shall of course expect government aid, loans perhaps, and mortgages to rebuild our homes, and most of us have our present homes to sell or let. I imagine that most of us will keep our jobs and go home every night, as do most of the former Ikrit villagers now living in Ramleh, and the Bir'im people in Gush Halav. Even from Haifa, it's only a 45-minute drive to Ikrit," he noted.

"We shall not covet," he insisted, adding that in his view the present Jewish settlers "did not steal our lands. They were given them legally by the government and settlement authorities. If it had been the other way round, would we not have taken the land offered us, and kept it?"

"There are still several thousand dunams of uncultivated land left, both at Ikrit and Bir'im. True, it's rocky land. But with a will and with some help, we shall farm that. At Ikrit, we had 24,000 dunams, of which we cultivated only 7,000. Of these 7,000, less than half are now being worked by the settlements. There is in fact plenty of land for all of us, especially if we use modern in-

tensive agricultural methods.

"We have always stressed that we do not want to make good the injustice done to us by doing an injustice to the settlers there. We shall live together in peace."

Khoury noted that for the past six years, ever since the villagers took up their struggle to return, "we have been regular visitors to Ikrit and Bir'im. Church services are held in the two villages, marriages are celebrated, the dead are brought for burial. During these six years we have in fact established good relations with the settlers, at the grass roots level. If left alone by the politicians, we shall be good neighbours, believe me. And we realise that waving our right to those lands is sure that they now cultivate is the good-neighbour tax we shall have to pay. And we will pay it willingly."

AT BIR'IM, most of the cultivated lands owned by the 150 Maronite families who inhabited the village were taken over by two Hachomer Hatzair kibbutzim, Baram and Sasa, which were established in 1948. There are still some 3,500 dunams left over, though much clearing would have to be done to make them arable. Both kibbutzim are affiliated with Mapam, and have intimated that they back the party's support for the return, "provided they don't ask for their land back."

The third settlement at Bir'im, Moshav Dovev, vigorously objects to the return, although its major argument — "security" — no longer holds good now that the "Good Fence" to the Maronites of Lebanon

has been opened at Dovev.

Indeed, the security argument has quietly been dropped by those who oppose the return.

The former residents of Bir'im, most of whom now live in nearby Gush Halav, are thinking of setting up auxiliary farms, light industries and possibly a Christian resort hotel if they are allowed back.

The cultivable lands at Ikrit were taken over by three new-immigrant moshavim — Shomera, Even-Menachem and Goren — established in the early 1950s. These moshavim are solid in their opposition to a return. Their articulate spokesman is Ya'acov Ya'acov, 47, chairman of the Ma'aleh Yosef District Council, under whose jurisdiction the settlements fall.

Ya'acov comes from Iraqi Kurdistan and lives in Ein Ya'acov. "The 14 villages that make up the Ma'aleh Yosef District have populations that are 95 per cent Oriental, from Iraq, Iran, Morocco and Tunisia," he told The Jerusalem Post. "Our experience of life with Arabs was not a happy one, and there is a natural block that motivates our basic objection."

Ya'acov recently put his side's case to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Briefly, his arguments run as follows:

Ikrit is only 200 metres away from Shomera. The return of the Arab villagers would inevitably create social problems and friction. The children of the moshav, returning from their army service, would have no lands on which to build a farming future of their own. Most of them would be forced to go elsewhere, where land is available, because they wish to remain farmers. Why shouldn't the Ikrit villagers do the same, especially since they have already settled elsewhere? What will the moshavim feel if the Ikrit villagers have land cleared for them?

"Yes, I know they say they are not demanding their lands back," said Ya'acov. "But that's only what they say. They may even mean it. But once they're back, somebody, not necessarily the villagers, but somebody eager to stir up trouble, will start agitating to get their land back. Why should we start such a



Two views of the church at Bir'im. One before reconstruction began in June 1972, amidst the ruins of the village. The other taken two months later during a pilgrimage of some of the villagers who had taken part in the reconstruction efforts and their families. Note the cross on top of the belfry which is missing in the earlier picture. (Photos by David Rubinger and Shlomo Arad.)



dangerous process with our eyes open?"

Furthermore, he fears the development of serious social problems, on the boy-rival level. It does not take too much imagination to predict the jealous fights over girls and even intermarriage "which we strenuously oppose."

Another reason: "There's a lot of grazing land around here, much of it had belonged to Ikrit. Even now we have trouble with outside herds. If Ikrit is reestablished, I can see fights over sheep and cows turning into Jewish-Arab fights."

He can not imagine that the villagers of Ikrit will be able to "look out of their windows, see us working their land, and grazing their meadows and not hate us. It's not natural."

YA'ACOV also raised the argument, a major factor in the Labour Party's decision to oppose the return, that to allow the return to Bir'im and Ikrit would establish a precedent, and that soon other displaced Arabs would demand a similar right to return to their land.

Amnon Linn, of the La'am faction of the Likud, and one of the most extreme opponents of the return, claims that the villagers of Bab-al-Sakh, near Kibbutz, have already paid a retainer to a leading Haifa lawyer, instructing him to appeal to the High Court on their behalf the moment Bir'im and Ikrit evacuees are allowed back.

Strangely enough, all those — from Golda Meir down — who use the "precedent" argument, ignore the status of limitations. The villagers of Bir'im and Ikrit appealed to the High Court — and obtained a judgment in favour of their return — in 1951, three years after they were evacuated. No other village did so, and from the purely legal point of view, 28 years have passed and they have no case.

But Ya'acov was adamant. "If those from Bir'im and Ikrit are allowed to return after 28 years, others will claim they have the same right. Already my son was told at Tarshitha that he doesn't live at Ein Ya'acov but at Shefaya, the name of the former Arab village at the site."

Ya'acov repeated the oft-heard warning that the return would open a Pandora's box.

Meir Zorea MK, of the Democratic Movement for Change, feels the same way, going against his party's support of the return. Zorea has warned that the next step to be expected would be demands to "return to Acre, Haifa and Jaffa, and we all know that after Jaffa there's only the sea."

Amnon Linn goes even further. He claims to discern, behind the struggle of Bir'im and Ikrit, a sinister PLO plot for the return — by force, or by "illegal immigration." If necessary — of all the refugees who left the country in 1948.

FAR FETCHED? Perhaps. But what if it turns out not to be?

Khoury dismisses these arguments out of hand. "There simply are no other villagers who, like us, never fled, never left the country, welcomed the Israel Army and did not resist it, stayed united in our demand to return, and proved our loyalty to the State of Israel. Indeed, we've been more than loyal; we threw in our lot with Israel and consider ourselves completely and exclusively Israelis. Quite a few of our men have served with the armed forces, some have given their lives, some are invalided ex-servicemen. Khoury is willing to go even further. "Yes, I accept the argument that this is a country where every settlement was built on the ruins of a previous one, all the way back to the Canaanites. I accept the conclusion of this argument: that, because our history is such, he is right who holds the land now, and there is no other justice. But we are talking about land that lies abandoned, that nobody holds and that we are ready to work with our sweat and love, and

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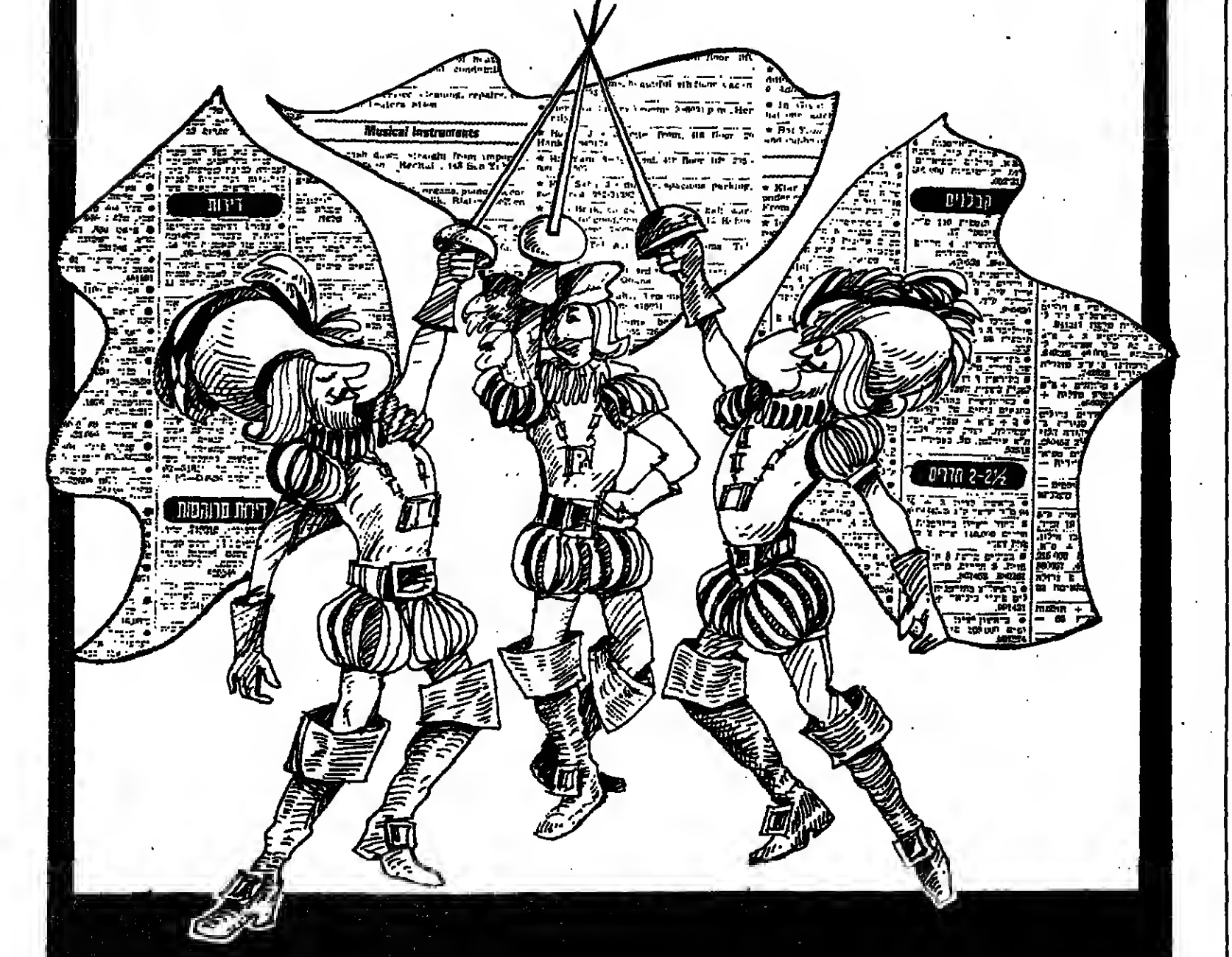
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Classified advertisements for publication on Friday in Hebrew and English can be handed in any day to any approved advertising agency or directly to an office of Haluah Hakaful, so as to reach the main office of Haluah Hakaful by the Wednesday evening preceding publication.

All advertisements so handed in will be translated into English and will appear on Friday in The Jerusalem Post, in addition to publication in Yediot Aharonot and Haaretz!!



THE MIGHTY COMBINATION

Either extradite or punish

The proposed amendment to the extradition law provides reasonable alternatives to the idea of extraditing Israeli nationals to stand trial in foreign countries, which is repugnant to most Israelis, writes Doris Lankin.

A FEW MONTHS AGO the Supreme Court decided that a certain Reuben Pessachovits, an Israeli national, should be extradited to Switzerland, despite the fact that Switzerland does not extradite her own nationals, but tries them herself. The Supreme Court based its reasoning on the fact that as there is no law in Israel which permits the local courts to try Israeli nationals for offences committed abroad, save in certain exceptional cases such as treason, collaboration with the Nazis, hijacking, and drug offences, a refusal to extradite a national could result in his getting off scot free. This, held the court, would frustrate the aim which every civilised country tries to achieve through international co-operation: that offenders should pay the price somewhere or other for the crimes they have committed.

Under the European Convention on Extradition of 1957, to which Israel is a party, a country is entitled to refuse to extradite its own nationals on condition that it undertakes to bring them to trial for the offences for which extradition is sought. Many European countries, including Switzerland, elected to adopt this "personality" principle of punishing their own nationals who commit offences in foreign countries.

Israel, at the time, elected to follow in the footsteps of England and the U.S. and adopt the "territorial" principle: that of extraditing even their own nationals rather than bringing them to trial for offences committed abroad, except for those specific cases mentioned above.

The idea of delivering Israelis to stand trial or to serve their punishment in foreign lands, however, is repugnant to many sections of the Israeli public, for understandable historical and emotional reasons. There can be no objection, therefore, either from the viewpoint of the European Convention on Extradition, or from the viewpoint of public feeling on the subject, to changing

the Israel Extradition Law, which was enacted in 1954, to enable the Israeli courts to try and to punish Israeli nationals who committed offences abroad instead of extraditing them. This is, in fact, the main purpose of the Extradition Law amendment bill presented in the Knesset last week by the Government.

Exception has been taken to the fact that this bill contains two clauses of a retroactive nature. First, it empowers the Minister of Justice to refuse to extradite and bring to trial in Israel persons who committed crimes abroad before they became Israeli nationals, and, secondly, it would apply the terms of the amendment to Israeli nationals whose extradition was sought before the amendment is enacted.

Besides the general objections to the sweeping nature of these retroactive provisions, there is a feeling amongst certain sections of the public that the principal aim of them is to save Samuel Flatto-Sharon, the notorious new member of the Knesset, from the perils of extradition to France or penal servitude in Israel. For if the bill is passed as it stands, then Flatto-Sharon will not be extradited to France to stand trial, or serve his punishment there, and it is doubtful whether he would be brought to trial in Israel, because of his parliamentary immunity, unless the Knesset Committee gave its approval for lifting it.

However, the fact that the retroactive clauses might save one particular individual from just punishment because of an unusual combination of circumstances, is not sufficient cause, per se, to disqualify them, if there are other good reasons for accepting them.

What is the main fear of those who advocate dropping the retroactive provisions? That because of the automatic acquisition of Israeli nationality under the Law of Return,

any Jew who has committed a crime abroad can flee to Israel, become a national and thus save himself from extradition. This, according to the pundits, would turn Israel into a haven and refuge for fugitives from justice. But there would only be some logic in this argument if the proposed amendment did not stipulate that such fugitives from justice would be tried and punished in Israel.

It might be argued that standing trial in Israel is less of a hardship and of a traumatic experience than standing trial in some other country — which is greatly to the credit of our courts. But — and this is only to be deeply regretted — it could hardly be contended in these days that serving a sentence in an Israeli prison is less of a punishment than incarceration in prisons abroad. If, therefore, in fee of the cold reality that there is a discriminatory attitude towards Jews in some countries, a Jew should elect to take his chance before an Israeli court, where he can always expect justice (although not necessarily clemency), and should also elect to take the chance of being subjected to the same treatment in our prisons as is meted out to a Jew with a criminal past who is likely to be an embarrassment on the State; and, secondly, the draft bill empowers the Minister of Justice, at his discretion, to bring an Israeli national to trial in Israel, or to extradite him, if he deems fit to do so.

What is important and of decisive significance is that the bill does not in any way contravene that basic maxim laid down by Grotius, the father of international law: *aut dedere aut punire* — either extradite or punish.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Market closes on strong note

TEL AVIV. — Investment advisers, bank clerks and others connected with this week's new issues breathed easier as the subscriptions for the Bank Leumi and Mortgage and Development bank were closed. Unofficial sources indicate that the Mortgage and Development issue was vastly oversubscribed, with a maximum allocation of 4 per cent.

The share market closed the week on an unexpectedly strong note as mortgage banks, industrial companies and land development and real estate shares were in strong demand. Volume was an impressive 11.38m.

Commercial banks were firm as prices remained almost unchanged. By the time trading rolled around to the mortgage bank sector the "bulls" were in evidence. General Mortgage was seven ahead at 452. Tetabot pref. was "buyers only" and closed at 783. The ordinary shares moved ahead by eight to 757.5. Shilton was also "buyers only" and closed at 262.5. Agricultural Bank joined the rush and was established at 254.

Insurance shares recovered their bounce, with Aryeh gaining 20 to 979. Hasmeh bettered that as it jumped to 890, for a 38 point gain. Sabar inched up to 525 and was reduced to 943. Tzur cleared the 1,000 mark to 1,008, for a 43 point gain. Delek (B) shares soared from 620 to 650. Israel Cold Storage ILA shares couldn't be bought at all. The "buyers only" sign was flashed. The shares were fixed at 947.

Land development and real estate issues blossomed. ILDC hit a recent new high at 349 after a seven point gain. Solel Boneh reached the 700 mark after a 25.5 point march.

Property and Building was up 10 ahead to 330 in active trading. Mehadrin was strong as it gained 38 to 798. Israel Citrus Plantations was "buyers only" and set at 546. Neot Aviv at 420 was 24 better. Rasoco or-

inary shares climbed nine to 329. Industrials continued to act well with Elco IL2.5 continuing to push ahead. The shares were 25 ahead at 555. Elron IL2, the "mini-conglomerate," gained 32 to 960. American-Israel Paper Mills continued to surprise. They were marked as "buyers only" yesterday and were fixed at 347, a new recovery high. Elite reached 450 after a nine point move. Frutaron new shares continued their slow upward march as they added four and a half to 154.5.

Investment companies, as is often the case, had its heroes for the day. Bank Leumi investments soared to 320 for a 17 point advance. Wolfson IL10 gained 20 to 308. Discount Investments couldn't be bought after a "buyers only" situation lifted the shares to 341.5. Hapoalim was five ahead at 313. Piryon was unchanged at its all-time high of 850.

Jordan Exploration gained 59 to 1890.

Index-linked bonds, on balance, were better though trading volume was still low.

The Nafat investment dollar was stopped without any change and closed the week at 111.60.

The management committee of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has for the time being not changed its decision regarding the discontinuation of variables trading. The last three sessions of this week were carried out without variables and trading turnovers were in excess of 11.38m.

The General Index of Share prices rose by 0.75 per cent.

Most Active Issues

Frutaron	154.5-4.5	IL289.300
Clal Inv.	285.5-3.0	IL515.500
ILDB		
pref. "A"	158+1.0	IL776.700
Shares traded:		IL34.0m.
Bonds:		IL18.5m.
Noted:		IL11.60m.
Demand:		\$30.000
Turnover:		\$340.000

Solel Boneh 10% pref.	700	651.5
Property & Building	330	320
Israel	444	428
Mehadrin	798	790
ILCP Citrus	546	520
Neot Aviv	420	396
Pri Or Ltd.	750	750
Rasoco - 8% pref.	329	320
Rasoco	329	320

INDUSTRIAL		
Alliance - B	r 1075	1085
Elco - 2.5	r 555	530
Electra - 5	r 399.5	399.5
Argaman - 8%	r 430	418.5
ATC	r 255	245
Dubek	r 255	245
Elco Wire & Cable	r 245	241
Teva	r 802	899
Chem. & Phosphates	r 330	320
Levin Exp.	r 225	225
Moller Textile	r 321	321
Paper Mills	r 347	330
Asis - "B"	r 325	315
Neuchatan 8% pref.	r 1780	1785
Elita	r 450	450
Shimon - 8% pref.	r 390.5	400
Frutaron	r 154.5	154
Frutaron New	r 154.5	150
Burton IL2	r 360	338

OPTIONALS		
Dev. 200	b 449	450
Dev. 313	b 361	357.5
Dev. 4% (3001)	b 246.5	245.2
CONVERTIBLES		
15% Mizrah (2)	r 170	170
15% Mizrah (3)	r 242	242
15% Mizrah (4)	r 213	213
10% Delek	r 259.5	259.5
10% Disc. Inv. (72)	b 176	176

BANKS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS		
Bank Leumi	r 385.5	385.5
Bank of Israel	r 303	303
ILDB Bankholding	r 282	281
ILDB	r 498	498
Discount "A"	r 870	870
United Mizrah	r 221	221
Hapoalim	r 361	361
Leumi "A"	r 297	297
Gen. Mortgage	r 462	445
Dev. & Mortgage	r 346	345.5
Housing Mortgage	r 313	313
Tetabot 8% pref.	r 783	746
Tetabot	r 757.5	749.5
Ind. & Dev. 8% pref.	r 236	233
Aryeh	r 979	969
Hasnash Insurance	r 899	892
Shahar - "C"	r 945	936

REAL ESTATE, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND CITRUS		
Asis	r 230	219
Africa Israel IL15	r 1064	1068
Ar. Land Dev.	r 349	342

Reported by the		
UNION BANK		
of Israel Ltd.		
B-buyers only; S-sellers only		

FUEL, OIL AND UTILITIES		
Naphtha OTC	r 1675	1675
Lapidot OTC	r 1561	1561
Jordan Exploration	r 1560	1560
Jordan Warrants	r 3200	3200
Delek C	r 650	650
Israel Electric Corp.	r 578	570

Reported by the		
UNION BANK		
of Israel Ltd.		
B-buyers only; S-sellers only		

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The last rail was laid Wednesday to complete the rail link from Beersheba to Mt. Zin (Har Hahor) in the Negev, and a few hours later this train became the first to roll into the desert outpost. The rail line will service the phosphate plant which is under construction at Mt. Zin. (Mihner)

Gad Propper is girding for war against government bureaucracy

TEL AVIV. — Even bureaucrats — those government clerks who ensnare us in miles of sticky red tape — have souls.

If this statement were to come from a high-ranking official in some government office it would be understandable. But it comes from none other than Gad Propper, whose official title in the Manufacturers' Association is head of the "department for war on bureaucracy."

Propper makes his living as deputy director-general of Osem, the food processing firm founded by his father Eugene Propper, who was recently honoured with one of the "Outstanding Industrialist" awards of the Manufacturers' Association.

Thus Gad Propper is no newcomer to Israel's industrialists' war on red tape. But his nightmarish experience in helping to set up a new Osem plant in Yokneam inspired him to give battle to what he calls "super-bureaucracy."

"Don't get me wrong, I'm no Don Quixote fighting windmills. I'm fighting something tangible which can be changed, and which will be changed, I even believe that bureaucracy — which is only another name for organization — is necessary. But it defies its own purpose if it delays progress. I learned when I started this little war," Propper went on, "that I found government officials who not only agreed that the government offices were over-organized, but who wanted to help me do something about it."

When his first came to consider the

problem in depth, he realized that "super-bureaucracy" was some sort of strange animal, a sort of a cross between a thousand-legged and a hydra.

"Every time I could visualize a leg being chopped off, I could also visualize two more growing on. The only solution was to get through to the monster's brain and influence its way of thinking."

How does the monster called super-bureaucracy think?

Invariably along one set neutral pattern.

Every industrialist (and everyone else for that matter) is guilty until proven innocent, Propper says.

"If I could clear up this gigantic misunderstanding, I could reduce unnecessary bureaucracy by 50 per cent," Propper says. "We wouldn't have to substantiate every step we made with documents which took hours and days to prepare."

Propper is not naive enough to believe that all of his fellow industrialists walk a narrow, true and honest line. "But the solution is not to bog all of us down with paper work, but to catch the crook among us and throw the book at him. I for my part will see that the Manufacturers' Association tosses him out on his ear."

Specifically, he would like to be able to dispense with a document from a Certified Public Accountant for every request he has to make. He thinks that in most cases, a certificate from a CPA should be sufficient every half a year or even every year.

Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, director-general of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, reacted "quite favourably to this request," but he wants to study its implications further, Propper reports.

Actual exports could be expedited greatly if all procedures were simplified, as well as providing for greater coordination in moving the actual goods to the ports. At present, exporters have to wait for trucks to load the goods; the trucks have to wait at the ports to unload the goods; the containers often smash — and "the ports often stop working in the afternoon and one little delay along the line delays a shipment until the next day," Propper complained.

Exports often depend on imports. And every import order today requires a licence. "Why can't we get an annual licence for such things as spare parts and raw materials which we don't make or produce here in Israel? This would save time and money."

But he would still maintain import licences for any goods which would compete with local goods.

Or consider getting a grant to set up an approved plant. At present, it is a three-step process: submitting the request, then, after approval is obtained, getting the authority to get the grant, and then dealing with the banks. Propper thinks that all three steps should be taken simultaneously.

"If this were done, it would take six weeks to clear this bureaucracy hurdle, not six months to one year."

evaluation of bookkeeping. Each committee is composed of three members — one representative of the public and two chartered accountants, only one of whom can be a civil servant.

When an inspector checks the books of a taxpayer, he concludes that he does not keep books as required by law, and therefore refuses to accept them as a basis for tax assessment, the taxpayer can appeal to the committee, and all procedures of the tax assessment are halted pending a decision by the committee.

The Finance Minister has meanwhile published a list of people who are qualified to sit on these committees and the Income Tax Commissioner will convene them. Committee members will be given no greater powers on work procedures, the committee's scope of responsibility and the legal requirements.

Before the income tax reform in July 1975, there were advisory committees carrying out a similar function, but the decisions of these committees were not binding on the income tax inspectors. After the reform, new committees were formed to rule authoritatively on the

Residential construction went down by 2 per cent, but investment in other buildings rose by 8 per cent. Investment in machinery and equipment also picked up, rising 9 per cent after it had fallen by 25 and 7 per cent respectively in the last two quarters of 1976. Investment in transportation equipment continued to fall and was 17 per cent lower, after having contracted by 44 and 2 per cent respectively in the preceding two quarters.

Record month

Some 125,700 tourists came to Israel during July, the largest number ever to arrive during that month, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced this week.

The arrivals amounted to 34 per cent more than last year. The previous record for tourists in July was in 1971, when some 106,000 visitors entered the country.

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Garin Kivun

Mr. Lewis, well-known fur designer from New York City, is visiting Israel in August. It would be his pleasure to call on the fur industry in Israel.

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Here's how Koor's profit-sharing works

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Koor has distributed a total of IL25m. to 7,440 workers in 14 of its enterprises as their share in the concern's profits for 1976. On average, this is some IL3,380 per worker, or somewhat less than an average worker's monthly salary.

In Koor's latest monthly bulletin, the concern explains that its profit-sharing system, which has been in effect for seven years, is intended to give Koor workers a greater sense of participation and identification with their place of employment. Koor's management and board of directors believe that the profit-sharing system will make for greater responsibility by the workers and will be an incentive for higher productivity.

The first condition for distributing profits to workers is that the enterprise concerned must have ended its year of operations with a profit in excess of 15 per cent of the enterprise's equity.

This 15 per cent minimum profit is the return on the capital invested by the owners — which in Koor generally means the Histadrut membership, who through Hetrav Haovdim, the Histadrut's overall holding company, is the ultimate owner of all Histadrut enterprises. There are, of course, many Koor enterprises in which there is a partnership with private, and often foreign, capital.

The enterprise therefore deducts from the gross annual profit, as approved by the chartered accountants, 15 per cent and the provision for taxes. Out of the remaining profits, one third is allocated to the

workers collectively as their share in the profits.

The total allocation to the workers is distributed among all workers who have been employed in the fiscal year for at least six consecutive months, and proportionately to their salaries. But the bonus will in no case exceed 10 per cent of the worker's annual salary, or for 1976, IL7,500.

For the purpose of calculating the worker's share in the profits, annual salary means basic salary, C.O.L. allowances, seniority allowances, premiums and all other components of the worker's actual pay.

The profits distributed are, of course, subject to income tax. The management workers present a special problem. Koor has laid down the rule that management workers, including Koor's head-quarter employees, will participate in the profit-sharing system if at least one third of all Koor's workers participated in profits during that year, and if the profit on the combined profit and loss statement of the division, or of Koor in total, reached 15 per cent. Management workers get the average amount distributed to the other workers.

Workers may get their share in cash, provided they draw it between October 1 and December 31, 1977. If they don't, it will remain frozen for two years. Otherwise, they may get it in the form of a savings scheme in Bank Hapoalim. These savings schemes have special conditions, more favourable than normal savings schemes.

Miromit to merge with U.S. solar heat firm

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Miromit Ltd., Israel's leading producer of solar energy systems, is to merge with American Helio-Thermal Corp. A letter of intent to merge the two was to be signed yesterday by Yitzhak Matza, Miromit's managing director, and American Helio-Thermal, of Denver, Colorado, represented by their president, Bill Phillips.

The terms of the proposed merger are subject to the approval of the boards of directors of both companies.

American Helio-Thermal has been serving actively for the past year as Miromit's North American distributor for the Miromit solar heating systems.

Matza stated that in the past year he has shipped some 5,000 units to American Helio-Thermal. There are some 200 firms in this field in the U.S., but only about 20 may be termed serious factors in the industry.

From various interviews and financial reports it is estimated that American Helio-Thermal will report a relatively small loss for the past fiscal year. However, unofficial estimates would have the company in the black by the end of the calendar year. Sales will probably be on the order of \$800,000.

The rapid acceptance of the Miromit solar heating systems in the U.S. makes an accurate sales forecast next to impossible. Sources close to the company are indicating that the figure may be anywhere between \$2.5-\$5m. for 1978.

Miromit's manufacturing, research and development facilities in domestic and commercial solar heating systems, complemented by APC's marketing experience, will allow the merged company to become one of the world's largest concerns of its kind. Miromit, besides being Israel's main supplier in this field, has developed satisfactory markets for its heater in the Mediterranean basin, Europe and Africa.

The basis of the Miromit solar heater is the invention of Prof. H. Tabur, which was carried out under the aegis of the Israeli National Physics Laboratories. The special black coating process increases the absorption of the sun's rays, which form the basis of the heating system.

The American Helio-Thermal corporation is a public company whose shares are quoted on the Denver Stock Exchange. Originally issued at \$0.10 a share they have traded in the past year as high as \$1.75. Currently they are selling approximately in the middle of its trading range.

Treasury plans revision of the Investment Law

By SHLOMO MAOZ

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Treasury is considering a revision of the Investment Law, by which the present exemption from indirect taxes would be abolished and the investment grant increased instead.

The manufacturers recently sent the Treasury a memorandum in which they criticized the existing law. They argued that the present system, with its long list of specific benefits, exemptions, regulations and restrictions, is unnecessarily bureaucratic.

The manufacturers want the investment grant increased to compensate for the elimination of the other benefits. They also want the grant to apply not only to fixed assets but to current assets necessary to put an enterprise into operation

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The hostile fashion

IT HAS become fashionable abroad to throw around charges that Israel, as a matter of policy, employs torture against terrorist suspects in the administered territories.

This week a group of American lawyers, described as left wing, made the accusation at a press conference at the U.N. Recently the London "Sunday Times" reported the same claim at great length after sending out a team of investigative reporters. Other western newspapers repeated the charges.

That these investigators base their accusations solely on the tales told by former prisoners, who automatically invoke the claim of torture, does not deter some western editors. Nor are they deterred by the regular denials of Israeli officials.

Presumably they will also not be deterred by the independent investigation of this newspaper reported in today's magazine section which makes it clear that torture cannot possibly be carried out as a normal practice in a country like Israel which has an independent judiciary and where torture is illegal. This does not mean that a level of physical force may not sometimes be used against suspected terrorists, especially when the aim is to obtain information to prevent an impending terrorist attack. But that is not what concerns Israel's detractors. They focus not on the terrorist threat to civilian lives, but in creating an image of Israel as a reactionary state which practises systematic brutality.

In rebutting these accusations Israeli officials work under a double handicap. Firstly, they often lack the rather devious publicity skills of the accusers and produce flat-footed replies. Secondly, and more important, the security services are, and must be, shielded from the press by a veil of secrecy. This is a condition of their effectiveness. Without it they could not do their job of safeguarding the security of the state and the lives of its citizens. Thus they can never truly rebut their critics because they cannot reveal the information on which the rebuttal must be based.

This is a problem which confronts all democratic societies. It is even more severe in a society like Israel, where a genuine Jewish concern for human and democratic values must be accompanied by the mechanisms needed to prevail against ruthless and relentless threats to our security.

Yet the question can be raised whether, apart from the courts themselves, there are adequate agencies of control over our security institutions. Does, for example, the Knesset, through the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee exercise any form of parliamentary supervision over these institutions and their procedures?

This is a subject worthy of public consideration, not because of detractors abroad, inimical to the Jewish State, but because of Israel's fundamental commitment to its guiding values.

ISRAEL PRESS

Working group, no Geneva

DAVAR (Hetzadut), suggesting that the main conclusion to be drawn from the U.S. Secretary of State's tour to date is that "the road to the Geneva conference is still very long, and that there is in fact no prospect for its convening in October," and welcoming the Egyptian readiness for "working-groups" meetings at foreign-minister level, concludes: "For the time being, however, there are still many question marks left as to the composition and modus operandi (of the 'working groups'). Even if a way is unexpectedly found for overcoming obstacles by Damascus and the PLO, this is not at all assured, and will be clarified only following conclusion of Vance's talks in Damascus and during his visit to Israel next week."

HA'ARETZ (Independent), likewise remarking on Egypt's readiness for "working-groups" meetings, also notes the apparent obstacles — as well as a possible way of overcoming them: "This PLO has apparently decided that the time has now come

for it to firmly insist on independent representation in any framework. It from the Syrian president, proves adamant, despite Vance's representations, in setting himself up as defender of the PLO. It is difficult to conceive in what way the American initiative can make progress — unless Saudi Arabia tips the scales in order to remove the Syrian-PLO hitch."

HAMODIA (Agudat Yisrael) sees the "working-groups" idea as a "step forward that has also resulted in two steps backward." Anyone who placed great hopes in the early reconvening of the Geneva conference, the paper concludes, "will now have to wait patiently for the outcome of this working group — whose own establishment is still greatly in doubt."

HATZOFEH (National Religious) sharply condemns France's perfidy in excluding the Arab anti-Israel boycott from the provisions of the law it passed against racial discrimination in trade.

POSTSCRIPTS

"FIFTY YEARS AGO," writes a veteran Israeli, when we were about to have breakfast, crockery fell off the kitchen shelves and the house itself swayed gently. We rushed downstairs into the open street, for fear of the building collapsing on us. That was in Tel Aviv, built on sandy foundations, so that the swaying buildings soon settled themselves. Extensive damage, however, was done in the hill regions, where the cities are built on rock, which split, bringing the houses down.

"In Palestine and Transjordan the earthquake of July 1927 killed 272 people and injured 335. The damage was particularly heavy in Jerusalem, Safed, Nablus, Ramleh, Lod, Amman and Es-Salt."

"One of the buildings that suffered most was the Augusta Victoria Hospital on Mount Scopus, built by Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1910. At this time of the earthquake it was being used as Government House by the Mandatory Administration. The massive building was made untenable, and the government offices were moved to the Evelina de Rothschild Girls School."

"What remains most clearly in my mind of that disaster is the fact that the first aid to the stricken area of Nablus came from Tel Aviv, where the bakeries were put on nonstop operation and all the bread rushed to Nablus — in spite of the fact that city then, as now, was notorious for its active hostility to the Jews."

"It is estimated that in our region earthquakes occur on an average once in 70 years. So — other factors omitted — we can see undisturbed (at least by that particular act of God) for the next 30 years." C. H.

READING Ophra Ayalon's article in the Post of July 29, in which she

described her encounter with a monk from the Trappist Monastery of Latrun, reminded a veteran reader of a colleague who worked with him in the Jerusalem-branch of what was then — some 50 years ago — the Anglo-Egyptian Bank (now Barclays Discount Bank).

"His young friend — an Armenian — 'got religion' and took leave from the Bank to go into retreat in the Trappist Monastery at Latrun. A fortnight later he was back at his desk in the Bank."

He explained: The noise in the monastery was intolerable. The silence was so intense that a fly winging its way across a cell sounded like a crashing airplane. The Bank office, even the streets of Jerusalem were quiet and peaceful in comparison. C. H.

WE HAVE received a letter from a very angry tourist. This does happen occasionally, but this time the complaint is somewhat unusual.

The writer is the mother of six children and she and her husband are here with their entire brood. The complaint is that no taxi will take the entire family together — the driver always says he is not allowed to take more than seven passengers.

"What kind of a law is that?", asks the angry mother. "Why does one of us always have to be left behind or else we have to pay for two taxis."

"This is discrimination!" "You do not want us to come here."

"My two eldest children would love to stay in Israel and we could all eventually come on aliyah."

Ministers responsible for tourism, transport or immigration absorption, please reply. C. W.

Rabinowitz continued—with a vengeance

FINANCE MINISTER Simha Ehrlich has just said that he will not present his economic programme before the end of the year. This must mean that we shall have to await the 1978/79 budget and the accompanying National Budget, to know where the Government wants to lead us. The corollary of this postponing a statement of economic policy for another half-year is that the Government will, May 17 upheaval notwithstanding, continue to hobble along on what is essentially the budget, and consequently the economic programme, of the previous Government.

Some of this is really unavoidable. Most of the commitments in the current budget have already been made, and one cannot expect Mr. Ehrlich to shift gears so precipitously. Nor would it be fair to criticize him for not having brought with him, when he assumed office, a fully blocked out economic plan. Election platforms are one thing; they are designed to promise the most to the most. A consistent economic programme is quite another matter, for it must be based on detailed factual knowledge which was understandably difficult to come by for the recent "permanent" Opposition.

But the reason for Mr. Ehrlich's inability or unwillingness to commit himself even now to an outline of a new economic strategy goes much deeper than these technical and political reasons. It is simply that there is little in the policies designed by his predecessor, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, that really jars him — otherwise he would presumably have felt compelled to make drastic changes.

The truth is that when the political shadow-boxing, the ritual professions of faith and the sham confrontation of "socialism" versus "private enterprise" are discounted, less than a skin-deep difference remains between the social and economic implications of the Alignment's policies and those of the Likud.

Nothing brought this similarity out more clearly than that Mr. Ehrlich found no difficulty in talking over, with barely a change, the plans prepared by his predecessor for recouping after the elections what he could not have refused before them. The other side of the same coin was that Rabinowitz refused, with laudable if somewhat politically naive integrity, to criticize the Treasury in the Knesset in the name of the Alignment.

The policies of the Labour governments have always been what is euphemistically called pragmatic. In simpler language, this means that they have generally been a string of ad-hoc improvisations rather than expressions of long-term strategy. The late Pinhas Sapir and some of his stalwarts even raised this brushfire fighting to the status of a theory.

This does not mean that there was no pattern, no direction. It only made it more difficult to criticize ex ante, and more easy to push proposals

Finance Minister Ehrlich's Rabinowitz-like timidity in shying away from the need to presenting a clear economic policy, writes Meir Merhav, has in effect obscured any visible differences between the Likud's

through, by confronting the public with accomplished facts. For short-run measures, emergency steps, last-minute relief, it is always easy to get ex-post approval — until the time for the next round of first-aid measures comes around.

Simha Ehrlich has now adopted the same approach. His latest economic measures — the first he has really taken — are presented, with some justification and some gratuitous jabs at the Alignment, as no more than urgent first-aid measures, designed to extricate the economy from the mess left behind by the Alignment government, and to keep it from being swept into a maelstrom of uncontrollable inflation. Yet, contrary to appearances and presentation, and despite the absence of a comprehensive economic programme, even these measures do indicate a pattern.

To see the pattern, we have to ask ourselves some very simple questions. Why did Mr. Ehrlich have to cut the budget and raise the price of basic foodstuffs, fuel, electric power and other services? What will it accomplish? Who will benefit and who will be hurt?

The obvious answer is that the previous Government, like a middle-aged widow yielding to abandon, had spent too much money trying to work back the working-class lover who had tired of her favours, and that this largesse must now somehow be recouped if the economy is not to disintegrate in an inflationary spree.

In other words, we are being told if we want to halt inflation in the longer run we have to acquiesce in having more of it in the short run. And Ehrlich, like Rabinowitz before him, promises that if we only hold our breath long enough we shall ultimately break through the surface again. Growth, we hear — for the umpteenth time — is just around the corner, if not in the beginning of 1978, then in the middle.

Let's have a look at what all this means. We have lived with inflation for so long that we tend to forget how it comes about, what it really is, and what it means to slow it down or stop it.

Inflation, we learnt at school, is too much money chasing after too few goods. This may come about in various ways, of which two are of particular interest. One is that the cost of imports — let's call them all oil, for convenience — has gone up. This means that if we want the same amount of oil, we have to give up



Simha Ehrlich (Auerbach)

more of our resources to get it. In simple terms — we have to work more, produce more, for the same income, or — if we can't — accept a lower income for the work we are able to do.

The second important way in which inflation comes about is when there is an increase in government spending — let's say, to cover higher defence expenditures. If the government is unable or unwilling to raise taxes or borrow more from the public, it will use its monopoly of printing money in an attempt to arrogate to itself a bigger slice of the economy's real resources.

Now if nobody wants to give up anything, the result of the exercise will be price inflation. As long as the Government can fool some of the people that the lira it prints is worth what it claims it is worth, the Government will get hold of a somewhat greater portion of the available real resources. But as soon as people wake up to the fraud committed upon them, they will hedge against its repetition in various ways setting off an inflationary spiral, with everybody trying to race ahead of everybody else.

In Israel, since 1973, both these things have happened. The latest stage has occurred now. Aggregate demand, in money terms, no matter what its origin, is greater than the supply of goods and services at the existing price level. So what does Mr.

economic behaviour and that of the previous Labour government. As always, the wage earners, consumers and the increasing number of jobless will bear the brunt of economically pointless budget cuts.

Ehrlich, following the recipe left him by Mr. Rabinowitz, do? He says — let's raise prices, so that aggregate demand matches aggregate supply. For unless this is done, inflation will run away with us, the economy will be in danger of breaking down, and growth will recede into the unforeseeable future.

There are several ways to arrest inflation, taken singly or in combination. One is to reduce Government expenditure and thus cut aggregate demand. A second is to increase taxes. A third is to produce more, if the resources are available. Of these three, Mr. Ehrlich has chosen the first two together, in the belief that they are a pre-condition for the third which has been postponed for later — hopefully, the middle of 1978.

The pattern of the Rabinowitz-Ehrlich policies just implemented emerges back from its complications and its omissions. The biggest component of the measures just taken is the cut in subsidies. Amounting to IL4.7b., it is more than half the Value Added Tax collected since that tax was introduced. Since subsidies are a negative tax, cutting them is equivalent to imposing taxes. But well over half the taxes so imposed will fall on people and businesses who will recoup them fully through higher prices or, as in the case of car expenses, through higher allowances.

The rest of the subsidy cuts fall on practically all wage earners. They will be compensated only after eight months, and then only partially. The employers, who will compensate themselves by raising their prices, will therefore be paying a lower real wage. In addition, the holders of linked Government bonds, and those who have received automatic bonuses: The IL50b. nominal value of linked bonds at the end of fiscal 1976, have overnight become IL25b. more, and the IL45b. of outstanding unlinked government loans have become worth some IL700m. less. This does not include the IL10b. or so of outstanding balances of directed credit.

All in all, the bonus to property owners of all kinds is about equal to the tax implicit in the cutting of the subsidies. This pattern of an unequal distribution of sacrifice, if sacrifice there must be, is not something new invented by a "capitalist" government. At most, the present Government may be less sensitive to its implications than the previous, which was mainly responsible for it.

Could there have been an alternative? Evidently yes. For if 30 per cent of any price inflation can be "sterilized" for the calculation of cost of living allowance, then the capital gains obtained by property owners could have been treated similarly. Also, if taxes had to be imposed to bridge the gap between Government spending and revenue, income taxes could have been raised or financial capital could have been subjected to surtax. At the very least, the outstanding tax debt of IL4.7b. could have been collected more energetically.

In addition to this taxation through the cutting of subsidies, Mr. Ehrlich also cut the budget. He says that this will cause no unemployment in the belief that there are, supposedly unfilled jobs in export industries. It is debatable whether exports are held back by manpower shortages and, even more so, whether the unemployment which by definition must be created by budget cuts will match up, regionally and occupationally with the supposed unsatisfied demand for labour. The important thing to keep in mind is that if the budget cuts are real, they must cause unemployment if they don't, they will not be real but only another turn of the inflationary crank.

This leads us to the major omission in Mr. Ehrlich's policy. The people to be thrown out of work by budget cuts (few as they may be, due to the buffer effect of the workers from the territories) could have been re-employed if Mr. Ehrlich had made immediate provision for renewing economic growth, even at the cost of lowering our foreign currency reserves. He has, however, chosen to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in this respect in believing that the economy needs a further "respite" before it can start growing again. Therefore, the unemployed will have to bear the brunt of his fiscal policies to little constructive effect.

The renewal of growth, which primarily means boosting investment, does not have to await the next budget, nor will there be any significant change by January 1978. One would have expected Mr. Ehrlich to be a little less timid than his predecessor who lived under the post-1973 trauma. It is also almost certain that he would have received not only parliamentary, but also wide popular support, had he increased his budget for the purpose of expansion.

As it is, his policy unnecessarily forgoes a considerable potential for additional output in an economy which is far from fully utilizing its productive resources. The end result is that there is much unnecessary sacrifice by the many for the few, with little gain for all. Even a less equitable distribution of sacrifice could have been acceptable, in a way, if it were directed towards some purpose. As part of a policy of treading water it may become insufferable.

READERS' LETTERS

WHO ARE THE PALESTINIANS?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — What is all this talk of a "homeland for the Palestinians?" Thirty-five years ago, only one people of the Middle East was known as Palestinians — the Jewish settlers in British-mandate Palestine.

I have recently been looking through some old books and newspapers, from which it is easy to confirm the fact. Thus when such figures as Golda Meir and Mordechai Ben-Porat point out that "Palestinian" as a designation for Arabs is something new, they know their history. My question is this: Why should Arab propagandists be permitted to rewrite history, then to use oil profits that could be used to uplift the standard of living of impoverished Arabs to sell a lie to the whole world?

"Palestinian" as a label for Arabs has gained in fashion only since the Six-Day War of 1967 when the Arab "information effort" switched gears and entered a new phase. The world could see that the genocidal raving about "driving the Jews into the sea" had suffered a setback in the Israeli victory of 1967, and the world had even begun to question the

designation "the Arab refugees." For thousands of people in Europe had lost their homes and were now successfully integrated into countries other than those of their origin — even countries with vastly different cultures and languages.

So how does one get off calling people living amongst those of their own language, religion and culture, a few miles from their home villages "refugees?" Nobody was buying it. Israeli reminders that the number of Jews from Arab countries who had lost their homes and property far outnumbered the "Arab refugees" from the area that became Israel was a poignant and irrefutable argument. The comparison with the exchange of populations between India and Pakistan in the late 1940s, which had left nobody ranting about refugees returning to their "homeland" was also valid. An exchange of populations took place which Arab propaganda has tried to conceal, as they have successfully concealed the fact that the Arab states have made millions of people homeless since the 1940s, authentic refugees.

MAURY BERNSTEIN
Minneapolis, Minn.

NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — May I express my complete agreement with the suggestion of the Prime Minister that the mourning for the victims of the Holocaust and other tragic commemorations be included in Tisha Be'Av, the national day of mourning.

The traditional kinnot of Tisha Be'Av in the Ashkenazi rite already clearly indicate such a tendency on the part of its compilers. There are at least three kinnot which commemorate national tragedies which have no chronological connection with Tisha Be'Av. They are the dirge on the Ten Martyrs, the kinnah on the annihilation of the three mother

communities of Ashkenazi Jewry in the First Crusade, Speyer, Worms and Mainz, which give the exact dates of these occurrences, all between Passover and (and in some cases) Shavuot, and the prayer of Meir of Rothenburg on the Burning of the Talmud in 1242 which took place on the Friday before Parashat B'ukkot in Tammuz.

The inclusion of later tragic events would be a natural and acceptable extension of this process.

LOUIS I. RABINOWITZ,
Deputy-Mayor of Jerusalem, Jerusalem.

THE PASSOVER PLOT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I want to express my gratitude for the wise and courageous decision of the Film Censorship Board of Israel to ban the film "The Passover Plot." This decision can serve as an example to many nations which should do the same thing.

May God bless your people for this act of justice at a time when most nations have turned in bitter criticism against Israel nations which are themselves often too demoralized to take such righteous decisions.

JAN WILLEM VAN DER HOEVEN
Voorthuizen, Holland.

Mickey Rovner

of Iowa
Extremely urgent that you call Rabbi Benji Levene at earliest possible moment. Tel. 02-69543 (home) 02-39261, ext. 430 (office). If you cannot reach me, call home to America.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In view of our country's dire need to economize, we in our family have decided to use as little electricity as possible and to use the family car as economically as possible. We also collect paper for recycling in vast amounts.

We are surprised, however, that the need to economize is not propagated more widely by the authorities. It is amazing to see how much is wasted in our country — a country with so few natural resources. For instance, why are tin cans not collected instead of joining the huge scrap heaps which mar our countryside?

I believe the Government should start a campaign to educate the public to economize and collect used materials which can be recycled.

M.B. DESSAUR
Rishon LeZion.

THE TENTH MACCABIAH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I was privileged to attend the opening of the 10th Maccabiah, together with about 50,000 of our Jewish brothers and sisters from all over the world.

The sheer beauty of the event, the conduct of the participants, spectators and police were exemplary. I felt that we were all one happy family.

A few days later, at the Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport, there was a dignified moving ceremony, the unveiling of a memorial for the 11 Munich victims. I attended this together with members of their families, Maccabiah participants and "Friends of the Wingate Institute."

Your excellent reporting of the games gave me much pleasure and I hope that you will continue to give more space to happy events.

ROSA E. SHAW
Netanya.

DIESEL ENGINES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In a letter which appeared in your columns on July 19, Professor Max, a new immigrant from the United States, complains that he was not warned prior to aliyah that he was not entitled to customs concessions on a car with a diesel engine and that this fact was not mentioned in the "Guide for the Oleh."

Professor Max is mistaken. The "Guide for the Oleh," which is published by the Ministry of Absorption, refers to the subject on page 53 in the following terms: "An oleh is entitled to import or to buy in Israel one motor vehicle (not run by a diesel engine) with customs concessions, for his personal use only."

Ueli Green, Spokesman,
Ministry of Absorption
Jerusalem.

DISAPPOINTED JEW

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — My own feelings about Israel at this point in time are somewhat like those of the man who is unhappily married, yet would not think of a divorce for the sake of the children...

After 25 years of raising funds for and contributing to U.J.A., buying Israel Bonds, marching in Israel Day parades and working on committees sponsoring Israeli affairs in our communities, my bed is made. I love the land of Israel, it's beauty and the people I have met. I greatly admire you Israelis for what you have accomplished in making the

deserts bloom and the cities grow, for your valiant fights for survival and the many many sacrifices you are making day in and day out.

However, as a Jew, fairly observant, but of Liberal-Progressive persuasion, I am deeply ashamed of what enshames the Orthodox minority has been able to make of a supposedly democratic society. Theological coercion, even if accomplished under the mantle of political accommodation, becomes a form of dictatorship and, as such, is the antithesis of freedom.

GILBERT E. STEIN
New York.

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